The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,047 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY,
M ROHILLA	3000	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th July.
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—CATHAY	2863	500	E. Ashdown	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3041	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for palaces in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd July
BRINDISI	3543	580	A. W. Adamson	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 11, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	14th July.
BISAGNO	4,000	6th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agent's
Stanton House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 12, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. ASIA	3350	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 15th July.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all othe steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE TRIPARTITE BAG,

THIS BAG being divided into THREE distinct parts makes it an exceedingly useful Bag. It has NO FRAME, hence very light to carry. It has no less than FIVE SEPARATE EXPANDING POCKETS, and yet no larger than the ordinary expanding Bags now so much in demand.

The MIDDLE or OPEN Pocket is very handy for holding Handkerchief, Gloves, Card Case, Books, Papers, and the like, so that such can be got at without disturbing the other parts of the Bag. The TWO Pockets on either side are covered with deep flaps and distinctive catches, so at a glance one can see which side to open for any special article in quest. From Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 each.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS
(with power to increase)
In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
Call Payments
Rs. 25 per Share on application.
Rs. 25 per Share on allotment.

THE remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per Share at intervals of not less than two months.

DIRECTORS.
ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
THOMAS SUGDEN, Ex. O.
BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.
AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 45, New Foras Road, Byculla.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on MONDAY, 18th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th July, at 5 noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 13, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COARSE CUT SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.
Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SARDINES AU CITRON.

A great improvement on the ordinary Sardine, being most delicately flavoured with Lemon Juice.

Small tin As. 10. Large tin Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
WINE & STORE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CHUTNEY,
(NEW SEASON'S)

Prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla, is indisputably the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collineries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer.
THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, n Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO., Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C. ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.
HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.
SADDLERY.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRANDIES.

THE following list of "BRANDIES" calls for more attention from the Public than it has hitherto received :—

COOPER, MADON'S A 0 BRANDY, nearly 40 years old, Vintage 1848. Single bottle, Rs. 6-8. Per doz. Rs. 75-0. This spirit is, we believe, the finest and oldest in India; its age is guaranteed!

		Per doz. quarts. Rs. as.
COOPER, MADON'S A 1 BRANDY, for Invalids, a fine old spirit, highly recommended		42 0
" " A 2 "	a Choice Cognac	30 0
" " A 3 "	a good "Peg" Brandy	24 0
HENNESSY'S *** "		42 0
" ** "		38 0
" * "		35 0
Exshaw's No. 1 "		42 0
" No. 2 "		27 0
BISQUIT DU BOUCHE "		24 12
DESCHANDIER "		24 0
GEORGE ALFRED "		18 8
BORDEAUX MESS "		18 0

Any Brandy not in stock, Treacher's Heart Label, Cutler Palmer's, &c., obtained for Out-station Constituents and supplied at their prices.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FRENCH COFFEE. A STRONG MELLOW COFFEE, Roasted and ground under London Customs' Supervision, Re. 1 per tin.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.
THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."
A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.
See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.
IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

OLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
A MOST USEFUL BOOK OF
REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C. | Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall 3rd.
Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Ludgate Hill, City. | Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re. 1	per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	as As. 10	,,
PEKOE DUST	,, 10	,,
SOUCHONG	,, 6	,,
CONGOU	,, 4	,,

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The QUARTERLY MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held here on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p. m.

J. LEASK,
Asg. Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, July 13, 1887.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BOOTS and SHOES.

From D. POLLOCK, Vienna.

EVEN SINGLE PAIR AT COST PRICE,
BY OWNER'S ORDER.

Apply at Once,
SHROFF BROTHERS.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____Day of _____18____ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	,, 19	,, 29
Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face, 18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting ,,	,, 110
Cut-hunting ,,	,, 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.

PRIZES AMOUNTING TO

Rs. 1,000

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED

ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,

TO THOSE HOLDERS OF

WATERBURY WATCHES

PURCHASED BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887.

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd ,,	... ...	,, 200
3rd ,,	... ...	,, 100
20 Prizes	... ...	,, 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY" JUBILEE PUZZLE

will shortly be distributed all over India.

LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.

PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 15th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from Monday the 11th to Monday the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. Baumbach and Mr. Varjeevundass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
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Bombay, July 7, 1887.

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Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Cricket, Marine Lines *vs.* Indian Marine, 1 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Wallace (barque), put back from sea.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bangalore (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda ; Berenice (s), Trieste, &c. ; Brookfield (s), Marseilles ; and Lawada (s), Galle.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 2nd instant, shows a decrease of Rs. 40,254 in receipts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Fernlands and Elektra, entered, and the s.s. Berenice, Bangalore and Brookfield left the dock yesterday.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day, commencing at 1 p.m., between the Marine Lines and the Indian Marine. The band of the 17th Bombay Infantry will attend at 5 p.m., weather permitting.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Dadamea Lallsab was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of wilfully trespassing in the room of Syud Sooltan Fattooba, in a chawl at Tely Mohla, on the night of the 10th instant, without any reasonable excuse. He was fined Rs. 10.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 1,783. Of these 469 were new admissions, consisting of 242 males, 98 females, and 129 children. The average daily attendance was 59·43.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Tyebjee Adumjee, a shopkeeper at Junjeekur Street, reported that his shop was broken into on Monday night. A bar was forced out of a window facing a sweeper's gulley, and the shop entered. Rs. 410 in small currency notes and cash was stolen.

A CASE OF BRANDING.—Shaik Mahomed Bunnoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton, of having caused hurt to Alarukien, a girl aged 6 years, accused's wife, by branding her on the sole of her foot, with a heated iron, on the 5th instant, at his house in Khojah Mohla. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined Rs. 8.

A PICK-POCKET.—Jehangeer Jamsetjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of stealing Rs. 22-8, in currency notes and cash, from the pocket of a Purdasee, named Devakoonvar Maldin, on Tuesday afternoon, while standing at the counter in the General Post Office, Fort. The accused was caught in the act, and handed over to the police. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST PEON.—Mahadoo Balloo, recently a collecting peon in the employ of the Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, of the Harbour Mission, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Hamilton of criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of certain sums of money, to the amount of about Rs. 60, belonging to the Harbour Mission. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Muggun Giga, a Hindoo tailor, was yesterday charged before Mr. Hamilton with having, on the 8th instant, attempted to commit suicide by voluntarily taking a poisonous dose of opium. The accused, it appears, in consequence of a family dispute, took 1½ tolas of opium, and at the instance of his friends was promptly removed to hospital, where being treated, he recovered from its effects. The accused, in his defence, stated that his mother recently died, and while he was under the influence of ganja, he took the opium, but could not say how much. He was fined Rs. 15, with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the G. C. M. Society was held in the College Library on Tuesday, the 12th instant. Dr. J. C. Lisboa in the chair. Present—Drs. Atmaram Pandurang, Cowasjee Hormusjee, F. D. Divecha, D. H. Katruck, M. D. Karanja, J. A. da Gama, D. B. Master, B. S. Shroff, N. N. Katruck, G. B. Prabhakar, A. D. Mody, Jumnadas Premchand, H. J. Appoo, and Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, the honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. J. A. da Gama read a paper on "Cataract Extraction without Iridectomy." Dr. N. N. Katruck read notes of a case of infantile convulsion due to erysipelas.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a female child, aged 18 months, named Vychurna, the daughter of Ramchunder Appa, a peon of the G. T. Hospital, living on the premises. The child accidentally fell into a duck pond unperceived, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Apollo, Gamatteepoora, touching the death of a Mahomedan lad, name unknown, the dead body of the deceased was found floating in the sea, about 20 yards from the Mody Bunder steps. The boy is supposed to be the one who was seen to struggle and sink in the water by the second officer of a French ship, on Monday afternoon last. A battakee was beaten through the town, but no person came forward to identify the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in the sea was recorded.

A HYDERABAD APPOINTMENT.—We learn that Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, the Superintendent of the Secunderabad Jail, has been fortunate enough to obtain the recommendation of the Resident, Mr. Cordery, to his application to succeed his brother, the late Mr. Jamshedji, in the superintendentship of the Abkari at Secunderabad. The application has been most favourably received by his Highness' Government, and Colonel Marshall is to be congratulated on having secured the services of so energetic and useful an officer. The candidate himself, no doubt, feels especially grateful for the practical sympathy of Government in appointing him to succeed his deceased brother. But there is also something here for which we, ourselves, have some reason to be pleased. We are glad to have been the medium to give voice to the public sympathy for the widow and fatherless. The Rs. 100 increase which was the reward of some twelve years' energetic service on the part of the father, but which was never drawn, has, we now learn, been very generously made available by his Highness' Government as a *mansab* for the widow and children. We are glad to acknowledge a response so noble and desirable to the appeal in their behalf made in this journal a few issues back.—*Deccan Times.*

A NEW SUBURB OF HYDERABAD.—His Highness has been pleased to direct that the new suburb of Khairatabad, now rapidly springing into existence, is to be placed under the Chudderghaut Municipality. Khairatabad promises to become a place of importance in the not very distant future, as many of the European and Eurasian officials of his Highness' Government have obtained grants of large plots of ground, and have either commenced, or are about to commence, building houses. Chudderghaut has become overcrowded, and the influx of native residents from the city is so large that an additional suburb had become a permanent necessity.—*Id.*

THE ALIBAG LIFE-BOAT FUND.

MESSRS. KING, KING AND COMPANY have received the following subscriptions for H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught's Life Boat Fund :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Subscription previously acknowledged ...	1,698	14	0
Nurrotumdas Ghordhundas, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Allen, Esq.	15	0	0
Darashaw Dossabhoy, Esq.	10	0	0
H. K. Disney, Esq.	25	0	0
G. K. Heinrichs, Esq.	25	0	0
E. H. Moscardi, Esq.	30	0	0
J. C. Whitworth, Esq.	50	0	0
R. J. Cunningham, Esq.	100	0	0
A. D. C.	71	4	0
W. B.	5	0	0
A. H. Unwin, Esq.	50	0	0
W. F. Sinclair, Esq.	179	3	0
Wamanrao R. Oke, Esq.	25	0	0
Dadabhoy Dinshaw, Esq.	5	0	0
E. C. Cox, Esq.	10	0	0
Mr. Logan, C.S.	10	0	0
Rs.	2,314	5	0

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or failing off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promotes the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr Hamilton, Vishnu Harry was brought up on remand and charged with committing murder, by causing the death of a woman named Bhagoo, on or about the 3rd April last. Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. De Souza for the defendant. The man Arjoon Ramjee, who was charged with the accused with the same offence, being made Queen's evidence, was examined upon solemn affirmation. He stated that he lived in Thakurwadi in the house of the accused, Vishnu Hurry, who is employed in the Fort. Witness had also been employed as a pressman in a printing office near the Town Hall. On the day of the murder he met the accused at his office and went home with him. On the way they called at a liquor shop. He left the accused there, and went home to the room which he occupied and went to bed. Late at night the accused came over, and they both went to the house of Bhagoo, who lived in Lohar Chawl. She opened the door and let them in, when they found her the worse for liquor. They procured more liquor, and they in company with Baghoo Feroj partook of it. Bhagoo was overcome by the drink and lay down. Witness and accused soon afterwards left the house and went to a mosque, where the accused told him to wait for him and left. The accused returned shortly afterwards with a long hemp rope ; they then went to Bagoo's house. The accused shut the door, and placed a chair against it to keep it closed, as there was a large hole in the door. Witness took a cloth and closed up the aperture to prevent persons seeing into the room. The accused then took the rope out of his pocket and put it around Bhagoo's neck. She was then lying on her side. He turned her on her back and twisted the rope round her neck a second time. He then placed his knee on her stomach, and pulled the end of the rope tight. Bhagoo cried out and struggled. On her doing so the accused asked him to hold her legs, and he did so. In the struggle the lamp was knocked over and put out by the accused, and witness was asked to re-light it. He did so, and then saw the accused kneeling on the woman's chest with the ends of the rope in his hands. The woman was then quite dead. Witness held her legs for about five or ten minutes. The accused got off the body, and they then threw a sheet over it. The accused then broke open the woman's box and took out the wearing apparel and jewellery, which were wrapped up in a bundle and taken in a victoria to the house of the accused, who retained possession of them. Witness then went to sleep and went to work the following morning. The accused also went to work, and the same evening he met accused near the Churney Road Station. They both went across the railway to the maidan, where the stolen property was divided between them. Witness then detailed his subsequent trip to Malwan and his arrest at that place two months after the crime had been committed. He was brought to Bombay by the police. Witness knew nothing as to what became of the dead body of Bhagoo. He had never seen it after the night of the murder. He left Bhagoo's body in her room, and the accused had never told him what became of it.

Mr. DeSouza reserved his cross-examination of this witness.

Other witnesses who were found in possession of certain portions of the stolen ornaments were next examined, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

A THRILLING TALE OF THE SEA.

THE barque Wallace, 1,583 tons burthen, belonging to MESSRS. Simpson and Shaw, of New York, and consigned to its captain, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning under Captain W. H. Smith. She arrived in a distressed state after having put back in consequence of a mishap that occurred to her at sea. The Wallace is a newly-built boat, has for its officers, MESSRS. A. Smith and A. L. Ward, with a complement of seventeen crew. In the month of March last, she brought out from New York a consignment of petroleum for MESSRS. Wallace and Co. in Bombay, and was re-chartered by the same Company for a trip homewards. She took about 2,000 tons of old iron rails on board, and sailed on the 24th of April for Sandyhook *via* Alleppy. She called at, and having taken aboard the balance of cargo, sailed from Alleppy on the 14th May. She fell in with moderate winds and average seas till then ; but when in lat. 29 degrees south, and long. 40 degrees E., about half-way between Madagascar and the Cape of Good Hope, she encountered very boisterous seas and rough weather, which did not fail to make their effect felt on the vessel, and she was shortly afterwards found to be leaking in her hold. In course of time the leakage increased so much that she took in water at the rate of one foot an hour. She put into Nosse Be in Madagascar on the 23rd June to make good the damages caused partly by the heavy cargo she had on board, and partly by the roughness of the elements outside. But it was found that there were no facilities for repairs at this latter place ; and in consequence the captain decided to come to Bombay. The nearest port from the place of accident, it may be observed, would have been Mauritius but then it was found that it would take as many as thirty-five days to reach that port against the Trades ; whereas the passage to Bombay was made in sixteen days. For a whole month the crew had to work at the pumps night and day without stopping, but it was impossible to clear the ship of the increasing water. They however succeeded in hauling the sails round the bottom of the ship with a view to stopping the water from rushing in full force ; but during the latter part of the voyage the sails were washed away. On her return to Bombay she encountered S. W. monsoon winds while in the Arabian Seas. She made her way to Bombay, however, without much further damage. The crew worked cheerfully at the pumps during the whole time. When she arrived in Bombay yesterday morning she was found to have five feet of water in her hold, her keel having been battered down, and both of her top-gallant masts carried away. She is at present moored off the Dolphin and will be docked about Saturday next to discharge her cargo. The cargo she has brought back to Bombay belongs to MESSRS. Wallace and Co. and MESSRS. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

HIGH COURT—JULY 14.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAILEY.)

For Consent Decree.

267-86—Chalk, W and S—Hoorjee Assoo and others vs. Lowjee Morarjee and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and R, and in person—Part heard.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-82—Little, S F and N—Navivahoo and others vs Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomor Jamal vs Beg Mahomed H A Raman—Payne, G and S and T and D

14-87—Tyabji and D—Mariambai vs Makibai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

533-86—Chalk, W and S—Wamonrao Anna and others vs Janardhen Ramchundrajee B and others—Payne, G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

554-86—Muljee B B—Malloo Makoon vs Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S, F and N—Part heard.

38-87—In person—Choonilal Mofilal vs. Shriram Balnichund—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

51-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sher Mahomed Hajee Amanoola vs Ramjee Dayal and others—W and G, J C Cama, and in person.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Cadurbux Abdoola vs Sooleman Saloodin—Hore, C and B.

171-84—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Barjorjee Bahadoorjee vs. Bai Dhunbai—Bomonjee and H.

101-87—Jefferson B and D—Casturchund Abhirchund vs. Nurrotumdass Harjeewandas and others—Mansuklal and D and in person.

137-87—In person, a pauper—Vithuldass Harjeewandass vs. Tricumdass Jugjeewandas—Tyabjee and D.

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BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday there were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., chairman, Colonel Merewether, R. E., Colonel Portman, Messrs. R. N. Khote, C. I. E., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Cawasjee Hormusjee, Muncherjee N. Banajee, R. M. Syani, and Javerilal Umiashunkar.

A COMPLAINT.

The council considered letter, dated 4th instant, from Mr. J. C. Cama, submitting an application from Bai Perozbai, widow of Mr. Edaljee Nusserwanjee Mehta, relative to her land taken up by the Municipality in connection with the scheme for the formation of Ripon Road ; and asking the council's immediate favourable attention to the same. The applicant in her application complained that she had not been fairly treated by the Municipality in the same way as her neighbours had been treated.

Mr. Banajee and Mr. Javerilal were of opinion that apart from the question of legality as contended by the applicant, they desired to know whether or not it was a fact that she was not so fairly treated by the Municipality as she alleged her neighbours had been.

The chairman said that if Perozbai's version was true on the last he could say was that she had not been fairly treated in the matter. It was due to Mr. Ollivant, it was due to the Municipality, and due to the public, that a full explanation of the facts complained against should be given, so that all these three parties might be set right.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner was about to offer an explanation by referring to correspondence that had passed between Mr. Ollivant and the applicant.

The chairman said that the Commissioner had better make a report upon the subject for the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

The matter was accordingly deferred till the next meeting, when the Commissioner will submit his report upon the subject.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The council considered street improvement, memorandum No. 5544, dated 11th instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council's sanction to the taking up for street improvement of a plot of land, measuring 169 square yards, or thereabouts, belonging to Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, situated at the junction of Bhuleshwar and Pinjrapole Streets. A setback measuring 30·38 square yards, or thereabouts was sanctioned to be taken from this property by the Council's Resolution No. 441, dated 30th June 1886, but the Acting Municipal Commissioner recommended that the whole plot be taken up.

The Municipal Commissioner, in recommending the purchase of the ground, observed that it was an over-crowded locality and required opening up.

Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Khote were in favour of taking up the entire piece of land.

It was eventually resolved on the motion of Colonel Merewether, seconded by Colonel Portman that the Commissioner be authorised to negotiate for the purchase of the land.

PREVENTION OF WASTE OF WATER.

The following report of the works committee on the question of (1) the detection and prevention of waste of water by adoption of Deacon's moter system ; and (2) the construction of pipe sewers and house connections in the Queen's Road District, was submitted to the meeting :—

In accordance with the Town Council's Resolutions Nos. 156 and 158, dated 27th April 1887, the Committee met on the 15th and 22nd June 1887, and in consultation with the Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, carefully considered the subject referred to it by the council, and beg now to submit the following recommendations :—

1. That the Town Council be advised to recommend the Corporation to sanction the extra establishment asked for in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 390, dated 13th April 1887, at an annual cost of Rs. 14,484, or roughly Rs. 10,000, would be required for the cost of establishment for the current year.

2. The committee are of opinion that only standard fittings for water connections should be allowed, and that they should be tested and stamped by Municipal Officers.

3. The committee consider it advisable that all works in regard to the making of water connections between the water mains and boundaries of private properties should be carried out by Municipal workmen alone, to the exclusion of private workmen.

4. The committee recommend that the gratuitous supply of water by public dipping wells where the water supply is constant be replaced by the tap system, and that the wells be abolished.

5. The committee consider that rules and by-laws are necessary in regard to the use of standard fittings, the work of making connections, and the replacing of dipping wells by a tap system of supply ; and recommend the adoption of the rules and by-laws, which were framed by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, and approved by the committee.

6. The majority of the committee are of opinion that there should be no extra charge in excess of the water-rate already levied on the rateable value of properties on ornamental gardens in the compound of such properties but that a charge may be made, with the sanction of the Town Council, at 4 annas per 1,000 gallons, in cases in which the compounds are very extensive or the probable supply of water so excessive as to necessitate a special charge, and also in cases in which garden produce is made the subject of sale.

7. The majority of the committee recommend that a charge of 4 annas per 1,000 gallons be levied for the water used at the Borah Sanitarium, Queen's Road ; and the Pandy Sanitarium, Colaba.

Mr. Banaji was in favour of unanimously recommend that the nominal charge of Rs. 1 per annum hitherto levied in respect of the water supplied to the following hospitals, be continued :—J. J. Hospital, European General Hospital, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Cama Hospital ; and that the same charge be now levied upon the following institutions for the water supplied to them :—Esther Sullivan Dispensary, Asylum for Lepers, Asylum for Poor, Tantapoora Foundling Hospital, Sakerbai Hospital, Victoria Road Hospital.

9. The committee beg to advise the Town Council to recommend the Corporation to sanction the immediate carrying out of the following items referred to in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 1174, dated 25th April 1887, viz. :—

Street Pipe Sewers.

1. Pipe Sewers with gully branches and street syphons.....Rs. 2,87,508.

House Sallage.

2. House sallage with gully and house pipes and trapped receptacles for liquid matter from privies .....Rs. 8,27,331

omitting for the present item No. 3, privy connections and fittings, Rs. 1,48,500.

Bombay, 22nd June 1887.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.
R. M. SYANI.

With regard to para. 6, I am opinion that a system of meters for garden consumption should be adopted, 4 annas per 1,000 gallons being charged, and meters being provided, fixed and maintained by the Municipality free of charge. Gardens with a consumption of water so trifling as not to pay the Municipality for providing meters to be exempted, such exemption, being under the control of the Municipal Commissioner. In other respect I gree with the report.

27th June 1887. G. MEREWETHER.

With reference to para. 6, I am of the same opinion as Colonel Merewether ; in other respects, I agree with the report.

A. D. PORTMAN.

29th June 1887.

While I am not opposed to the adoption of measures, having for their object the check of all preventible waste of water, I confess, I cannot assent to some of the recommendations of the committee. Mr. Tomlinson's report is good, so far as it goes, from the point of view of a water-vendor, but it does not, in my opinion, take sufficient note of the social, domestic, and religious habits of our people in respect of a liberal use of water, and of the negative and positive sanitary advantages of it in a tropical climate like that of India. What has often been regarded as "waste" has been the means of cleansing our drains, destroying stinks, preventing cholera and bringing the mean death-rate of Bombay down to the level of that of Manchester and Glasgow. Mr. Tomlinson also seems to forget that the Corporation has never favoured a rigorous water policy, has resented the formation of a London Joint Stock Company to sell water at high rates to the people of Bombay, and consented to tax the City for a free supply at as low rate as possible. Such a rigorous policy, pursued on prudential grounds would be, in the language of Mr. Justice Cunningham, "cold-blooded" economy.

The proposals in para. 1 of the report for so heavy a permanent charge as of Rs. 14,484, for a permanent staff should, it seems to me, have well been included in the current year's budget, and not brought forward in the middle of the year as an extra-budget item, the more so as between the 2nd September 1886—the date of Mr. Tomlinson's first report—and the time for the submission of the budget estimates, the interval was, I thing, ample enough for maturing the proposals.

I approve of recomendation in para. 2. The fittings to be supplied by the Municipality at fixed prices and tested and stamped by Municipal officers will, while preventing waste due to bad fittings, protect house-owners from interference on the part of the municipal executives.

The recommendation in para. 3 appears unobjectionable.

The proposal (para. 4) to close existing public dipping wells by substituting a system of taps is, in my opinion, calculated to cause much inconvenience to that section of the public—by no means a small class numerically—which receive their water-supply at present from such wells. It must result in detention and loss of time in waiting for water in the case of many of the by-standers, when one of them is using the tap to fill his vessel, unless the number of these taps is large enough to meet the wants of all at the same, or nearly the same time.

I must say I am decidedly opposed to the levy (para. 6) of any extra charge in excess of the existing water-rate on the rateable value of properties on account of ornamental gardens in the compounds of such properties, and would have only a nominal charge for water made to institutions like the Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium and the Merwanjee Framjee Panday Sanitarium.

I regret that my amendment for exempting such institutions established by charitable and benevolent gentlemen from a charge for water was not carried. The suggestion as to the substitution of sea-water for pipe-water for such purposes as road-watering, flushing of drains, &c., is supported by reasons which are entitled to our best consideration.

With reference to para 6, I may add that water ostensibly taken for ornamental gardens, but very largely used for growing fruit trees, vegetables, &c., which are made a source of profit to the owners by actual sale in the matter should, in my opinion, be charged much more than 4 annas as suggested by the report.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY.

Mr. Javerilal said that the proposal made in the report involved a permanent expenditure of money for the engagement staff. The best time for making a proposal of this kind was when they considered the budget estimates, and not in the middle of the year. He contended that what was called waste was not a regular waste, inasmuch as it went to flush and cleanse the drains, to destroy the stinks, and to prevent cholera, and eventually to a decrease in the death-rate of the city.

The chairman said that Mr. Javerilal was proceeding upon a wrong hypothesis. The waste of water instead of cleansing the drains found its way into the soil and increased the death-rate of the city.

Dr. Cowasjee proposed that the proposed grant for the increased staff should be deferred till the next budget time. He thought that all such grants should be made at the time of the budget and not in the middle of the year.

Mr. Khote said he was amused to hear that the leakage from the water mains flushed their drains and it went towards cleansing the city. The leakage percolated in the ground, and eventually found its way to its own level. It was not only to prevent the leakage that an increased establishment was required, but also to improve the water supply of the city.

Mr. Banaji was in favour of continuing the water until the completion of the Tansa scheme.

Mr. Javerilal seconded Dr. Cowasjee's resolution, but on being put to the vote it was lost.

The Council then proceeded to discuss the report in detail. The consideration of the entire report was not finished when the Council adjourned, at 5-30 p.m.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE HORMUSJEE SORABJEE BUTLER.—Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition, the former petition having been dismissed on the 21st April last. The Judge remarked that the insolvent denied his signature to a document produced by a creditor in the Small Causes Court. A decree was made against him, from which he appealed to the full Court ; but before the appeal came on, he appeared before the Insolvency Court. He was examined here upon the point, and his petition was dismissed. Mr. Lang said the petition was dismissed upon its merits, and the insolvent, having since been arrested, was now in jail, he had no assets now to pay his creditors ; and his confinement in jail had prevented him from securing employment which he expected. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by MESSRS. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application. The Judge remarked that the insolvent should remain in jail for the full period of six months ; he deserved no indulgence from the Court. No new grounds had been shown for the present application ; and it was accordingly dismissed.

RE SHAIK MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF.—Mr. Lang, for Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Mistree, a creditor, said that, on the 15th ultimo, he made an application for setting aside an order for an adjournment of the hearing of the insolvent's case for two months. That order had now been drawn up ; but the learned counsel was surprised to find that it was contrary to the order as he had noted down on his brief. His own note was that the matter was to be heard on the first Wednesday in August next ; that only under special circumstances should an adjournment be applied for ; and that no application for an adjournment should be made unless notice was given to the opposing creditor. Mr. Lang found to his surprise that the drawn-up order stated that the order of the 20th April last was confirmed, whereas in fact it was discharged. The order was drawn up in such a way as to invite an application from the insolvent for a further adjournment. The learned counsel remarked that the note taken by him on his brief tallied with the note taken by the Official Assignee in his book. His Lordship, after making an inquiry, varied the order as applied for by Mr. Lang.

RE MITHA MOHANJI AND OTHERS.—The insolvents in person applied for an interim order, which Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed. The petition was filed on the 22nd December last, and an interim order was granted for three months. It was subsequently renewed for three months, and once again for a fortnight on the distinct understanding that it was not to be renewed further. Insolvents allowed the time to expire and did not renew their application. They now renew it on serving fresh notices to their creditors. One of the insolvents said he was put in jail by the opposing creditor, and he had therefore to renew the application. His Lordship observed that one of the grounds of opposition was concealment of property. The last two insolvents described themselves as prostitutes, and people of that class had as a rule no property. Mr. Manker said he was in a position to prove that the first insolvent was in possession of property. His Lordship remarked that, during the seven months the insolvents had an interim order, they had done nothing ; and their present application was therefore dismissed.

RE LALLJEE PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an adjournment of the hearing for a month, as notices had not yet been served to the creditors. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application on the ground that the insolvent had done nothing since the 18th November last, when he filed his schedule. After some discussion, the application was granted, the insolvent being ordered to amend his schedule by showing the profits of each year separately, and to lodge all the necessary books of account with the Official Assignee.

RE CASSINATH CHINTORA AND OTHERS.—The insolvents in person applied for an interim order. Mr. Starling, on behalf of a creditor, moved for a week's adjournment on the ground that his client has had no time to file the grounds of opposition. His lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE THOMAS WALTER QUANDBOUGH.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted, the application which was not opposed.

BAD WEATHER IN THE BAY OF BISCAY.

AN ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. N. Spencer, the Acting Chief Judge, declared judgment in case in which MESSRS. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Company sued Captain Skinner, of the steam-ship Vulcan, for Rs. 1,890, damages sustained by nine iron cylinders, part of the cargo of that vessel having been broken and cracked owing, it is alleged, "to the negligent manner in which the said cylinders were stowed."

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—The defendant relies on the clause in the Bill of Lading "not liable for breakage," and contends that he is exonerated from liability, the breakage having been caused by the very severe weather the vessel encountered on the voyage to Bombay, which caused the cargo to shift twice. Several cases have laid it down that when a carrier limits his liability by special contract as in the case of breakage and leakage, this burden of proof of negligence is on the owner of the goods and not on the carrier. (Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company *vs.* Shand, 3, Moore, P. C. N. S. 272 ; Dunloff *vs.* Briscall, L. R. 1 App. Cases 231. Acosb *vs.* General Steam Navigation Company, L. R. 3, C. P. 14). In Dunloff, *vs.* Briscall Lord Justice Turner, in delivering the judgment of the Court, observes "It was contended by the appellants (the ship-owners) that the plaintiffs must, in order to entitle themselves to the action, give satisfactory proof of negligence and that they have failed to do so, and after careful consideration of the case, we have come to the conclusion that this contention on behalf of the appellants is well founded." The burden, therefore, of proving negligence being on the plaintiffs, I have to say whether they have discharged that burden ? I am of opinion that they have not. It is beyond question that the Vulcan met with unusually bad weather in the Bay of Biscay and in the Mediterranean. This is proved by the entries in the log-book, and the evidence of the captain who says the vessel rolled from "rail to rail," causing the cargo to shift twice. It is also proved by the certificate of Captain Clark, the surveyor appointed by the plaintiff to survey the damage, who says that from the appearance of No. 2 hold the vessel must have rolled fearfully," and from the certificate of Captain Macaulay, the defendant's surveyor, who corroborates Captain Clark that the vessel "must have experienced very bad weather on her outward voyage." The only witness called for the plaintiffs to prove negligence was Captain Clark. Mr. Turner, the manager of the plaintiffs' firm, was examined, but he is a landsman; he has no practical knowledge of stowing cargo ; and his evidence is no more than a description of the two holds and the cargo when he went below with the surveyors. Immediately after the survey was held, Captain Clark made a writen report, Exhibit C. His oral testimony does not differ materially from his report, but where it does, his written report prepared while all the circumstances was present to his mind, is the more reliable. Captain Clark expresses his opinion that the cylinders ought to have been stowed elsewhere than in the bottom of the ship where they were placed. I will deal with this opinion later on, at present I will refer to the manner in which in his judgment the cylinders ought to have been stowed when placed in the bottom of the vessel. He says the cylinders ought to have been "chocked off by hanging beds," which he describes to be two perpendicular pieces of wood, joined together at one end by a horizantal piece of wood, the perpendicular pieces being inserted between the cylinders to prevent their colliding with each other, and the cylinders ought to have wood "beds" placed below them on each side of the centre bearing, so that the pressure of the superincumbent cargo should be thrown on a large surface of the cylinder than the small portion of the circle on which the cylinder rested. I take it that if this had been done he would have no fault to find with the stowage. The Captain and the stevedore, who discharged the cargo swear that there were "chocks" and "beds or wedges" used in stowing the cylinders ; but that they were removed to facilitate the discharge of the cargo before the surveyors came on board.

It is to be regretted that they were not allowed to remain in position until the survey. Both Captain Clarke and Captain Macaulay say there were pieces of wood on board which might have been used as beds or wedges, but I will assume that there were no beds or wedges under the cylinders. If there anything to show that the absence of the beds was the cause of the breakage ? I am now referring to the three broken cylinders in No. 1 hold, I will deal with the cracked cylinders when I come to speak of No. 2 hold What is the object of placing these beds under the cylinders ? According to Captain Clark's evidence it is to distribute the weight of the top cargo for a large surface of the lower portion of the cylinder, obviously to prevent the cylinders collapsing from below, but the broken cylinders did not so collapse ; Captain Clark says they were "crushed down" at the top, and he attributes this to the cylinders not being "sufficiently strong to resist the great pressure of the cargo above them in a gale of wind." From Captain Clark's evidence, I am of opinion that if beds had been placed they would not have prevented the cylinder being crushed in. There was the cargo that was placed above the cylinders of such a description that it must have been obvious that its own weight would have crushed the cylinders ? There is no evidence of this : on the contrary, the evidence shows that steel sleepers and coke were stowed over and all round the cylinders ; this certainly was not such a cargo as would by its weight cause the breakage of the cylinders. I am of opinion that the three cylinders were broken by the working of the cargo in the hold when it shifted, and that if beds had been placed they would not have prevented the breakage which did occur. Captain Clark says "when cargo begins to work the whole of it in all parts of the vessels is liable to damage." Then as to the five cylinders, in No. 2 hold, which were cracked, I cannot cite better evidence to exonerate the defendant from liability than by quoting the following para. of Captain Clark's survey report. The remarks he there makes, equally apply to the cracked cylinder in No. 1 hold. He says "In No. 2 hold I found five cylinders cracked, and in this hold the stronger battens fastened to the trunnions of the vessel were very much cut and broken, and the dunnage wood used in the stowage of the cargo was also much cut, in fact, there were signs in this hold that the vessel must have rolled fearfully, which no doubt caused the cargo to get adrift, it is difficult to say whether the cracks in these cylinders may not have been caused *wholly* by the working of the cargo and excessive rolling of the steamer." Unless the fact of cargo getting adrift is *per se* evidence of negligence, —and this can scarcely be contended—this certificate is complete evidence in favour of the Captain. The captain, a man of forty years' experience at sea, says "there is no cargo under the sun which is not liable to shift and be broken in a gale of wind in the Bay of Biscay." If it was possible (which has not been shown) so to stow cargo as that it could not get adrift in the heaviest weather, the defendant was not bound to adopt the most perfect mode of stowage, all that he was required to do was to take reasonable care and he did so in this case. He employed a stevedore of great experience at Middlesborough to stow his cargo and he had an ample supply of dunnage. The case of Phillips *vs.* Clark (2 C. B. N. S. 156) shows, that the plaintiffs must aver and prove "gross negligence" on the part of the defendant in the stowage of the cargo. If it were otherwise, the exemption from liability for "breakage" would be a nullity. I had come to the concluding part of Captain Clark's report, in which he says "I am of opinion that these cylinders should have been stowed on the top part of the vessel and not under heavy cargo. I have shown that the cylinders were not stowed under heavy but under light cargo, the 'tween decks might have been a less likely place, but I cannot accept Captain Clark's unsupported opinion that the cylinders should have been stowed "on the top of the vessel," as in itself proof of negligence. The cylinders was stowed in the hold of the ship, the place appropriated for the stowage of the cargo. There may have been many reasons why they were placed at the bottom of the ship, for example, they may have been the first portion of the cargo alongside. If the captain when his *de bene esse* examination was taken had been asked, which he was not, he might possibly have given a reason ; at any rate I cannot act on Captain Clark's opinion. Further, I think Captain Clark's evidence shows that his chief ground of complaint is not so much as to the manner in which the cylinders were "chocked off" or "bedded but to the place of stowage. In addition to the opinion in the report which I have quoted, in his examination-in-chief he said, "in my opinion these cylinders ought to have been stowed on the top of the cargo" and in reply to a question by me he said "my principal objection (to the stowage) if that the cylinders were stowed in the wrong place." This strongly confirms the conclusion at which I have arrived that the absence of, or insufficient "chocks" or "beds" was not the cause of the breakage. The plaintiff have not proved negligence and the suit must be dismissed with cost.

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Bombay, July 14, 1887.

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Suit No. 603 of 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....*Plaintiff*
vs.
DADABHOY DOSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay aforesaid, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Khurseedbai, widow of the late Dosabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, deceased ...*Defendant.*

Pursuant to directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of March, 1886, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, on the premises hereafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. under the joint directions of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Ruttonjee Dosabhoy Baxterna and of the abovenamed defendant Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxterna, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or building thereon, situate in Medows Street on the east side, and in Rampart Row on the west side, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of, Fort, containing by admeasurement 36 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 8, Collector's new No 1970, old Survey No. 1,332, and new Survey No 926 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Medows Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by Rampart Row aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Hyderally Cassumjee Borah, and on or towards the south by the office of the Paper Currency Department, and which messuage and building was formerly occupied by Mr. C Bonnevialle as lessee thereof and is now in occupation of Mr. C. Marcks as a monthly tenant subject to the same terms as those contained in the lease to Mr. C. Bonnevialle and is now known as the Temple Bar.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made at the offices of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant, in Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 13.

A DECLINE of ⅛ in Consols to 101⅛ and ⅛ in French Rentes to 109½ constitute the only movements in stocks reported by Reuter from London yesterday. Bar Silver has receded 1-16d. to 44d. per oz, the equivalent of 1s. 4½d. per rupee, but Indian Securities come unchanged.

The Mincing Lane markets are all reported as devoid of movement.

Operators in COTTON in Liverpool yesterday seem to have come to the conclusion somewhat suddenly that there really is something in the favorable Crop reports from the States. The day's sales only totalled 7,000 bales, comprising 600 Surats, and prices declined 1-16d. in Surats and ¼d. in Americans on the spot, 1-16d. to ⅛ per lb. in Americans to arrive. From New York a further decline of 1-16 cent in ready Cotton and 14 points in Futures is advised.

Here the fact of these movements has not been very marked. Prices are lower in particular instances by Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but the reduction has brought in the local mills as buyers, and together with export purchases some 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands. The transactions we hear of comprise 1,000 bales Ginned Dharwar at Rs. 187 to Rs. 189½; 500 bales Antni at Rs. 157½; 600 bales Coompta at Rs. 154 to Rs. 164; 500 bales Dholleras at Rs. 182 to Rs. 196; and 300 bales Good Westerns, up-country pressed, at Rs 179 per candy. There is still some inquiry for New Ginned Broach, March delivery, but buyers want to get in at prices which sellers are not as yet prepared to concede.

WHEAT continues inanimate. Nominally prices are unchanged, but there is no business really to test them. We give the following as current prices railway terms:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-7-0	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-6-0	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-5-6	„
Hard Yellow, 63 p.c.	„ 4-9-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-4-6	„
Hard Red.	„ 4-5-6	„

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	1,416 bales.
Wheat	3,631 cwts.
Linseed	795 „
Rapeseed	561 „
Gingelly	1,309 „
Poppy Seed	1,232 „

FREIGHTS are very dull, and speculators show considerable anxiety to let tonnage for future loading. Quotations range from £1 per ton for near to 18s. for distant shipment, but a glance at the figures above is sufficient to account for the indisposition of exporters to book freight before they are absolutely compelled.

EXCHANGE is quiet with very little business doing. Quotations are all the same as yesterday, but if anything Private Paper has been negotiable on rather easier terms. For next mail we quote:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 4 7-8d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 15-16d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d. to 1-16d. „
Francs 3 months' sight	1·79½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quieter rather at Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours, Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Mills are all strong owing to the decline in Cotton, and our quotations mark a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Mofussil Press shares have advanced to Rs. 442½. Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined to Rs. 2,850. Treacher & Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 1,165. Kemp & Co. to Rs. 350 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	772½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang.		100			
Corporation	60,000		all	17½ do.	452
National Bank For India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales's Fire Insurance Co.	250	2,500	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	4100	–	–	4154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	4100	–	–	4171

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,838	1,000	000	..	1,376
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	587
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 2½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Manf'g Co., Ld.	800	500	500	Rs. 30	830
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Berar Manf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	–	155
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs. 25	840
New issues	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	770	Rs. 17½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	605
Dooria Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	865
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 5½	662½
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	630
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	835	750
Hingunghat Mill Co., Ld.	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	780	1,000	500	Rs. 30	840
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	468	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,300
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,240	500	500	14-5-7	420
Jewraj Shallco	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 5½	1060
Khandesh	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Khatao Mackenzie	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 760	765
Laksmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	800
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	8,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	139
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,570
Mahalukshmi	850	1,000	1,000	...	320
Mancokjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,235
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	200	200	Rs. 5	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,415
Mahaboobhai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
National Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	–	380
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	50
Narayan Cotton Mills	800	1,000	1,000		200
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	820
Oriental	5,725	225	225	Rs. 25	550
People of India S. & W Company	..		250	Rs. 6½	135
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	600	500	500	..	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 37	995
Ripon	641	1,000	500	Rs. 50	803xd
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1 50	1,000	000	...	1,550
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	0
Sholapore Mills	878	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,120
Sonderdas	800	1,000	1,000		650
Southern India	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,312	250	250	..	240
Victoria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Western India S. & M. Company	1,900	000	1,000	Rs. 0	645

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOVELTIES!!!
IN
DRESS MATERIALS!!
AND
MILLINERY!!

LADIES who are anxious to get an idea of the SEASON'S FASHIONS cannot do better than pay a visit to

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BADGLEY—July 5, at Cherlavorock, Ootacamund, the wife of Colonel W F Badgley, Survey of India, of a son.
BALFOUR—June 30, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Lieutenant J H Balfour, 11th Bengal Lancers, of a son.
GARDINER—July 7, at Saidpore, N B S Rly, the wife of E R Gardiner, of a son.
PEET—July 6, at Ootacamund, the wife of A W Peet, Madras Forest Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NESBITT—LEONARD—June 30, at Myingyan, Upper Burma, by the Rev Walter Graham de Lancey, Florence Jane Kerr, youngest daughter of the late Henry Nesbitt, P W D, to James Leonard, Assistant Engineer, P W D, only son of Major Godfrey Leonard, late Ordnance Department.

DEATHS.

PERRY—July 8, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, Margaret Eliza, widow of the late Sub-Conductor Edward Perry, Commissariat Department.
WRIGHT-NEVILLE—July 5, at Roorkee, N-W P, Tommie, only child of Mr G Wright-Neville, P W D, C P, aged 6 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1887.

IF the railway system of India be—as it assuredly will be—connected with that of Central Asia, and the mails can be carried through Russia to England in seven days instead of seventeen, will India and England deny themselves the advantage of the saving of ten days in the interchange of letters? Our correspondent "J. M. M." denounces Mr. Provand as guilty of an absurdity for regarding as possible the transport of the Indian mail through Russian territory. Given the railway and the possibility of getting letters and news papers from London to India in seven days, we confess to a belief that even the most ferocious of Russophobists would not hesitate to curtail the transit of their letters by ten days. Professor Vambery would not deny himself the privilege of accelerating the arrival in London of the blood curdling rumours from our northern frontier with which he delights the *Times* and scares the London public into the belief that Russian spies are disguised in every village. As water every where finds its true level, so letters and papers will everywhere find the shortest trajectory. We have not the slightest doubt that if direct railway communication were now available, our London correspondents would never dream of sending anything but duplicates by the P. and O. steamers, and our readers would probably forgive them for their incivism in utilizing the Russian lines to inform them a fortnight in advance of what was taking place at Home. No one hesitates about committing his letters to the post marking them "via Brindisi," though to do so is to place them in the power of the minions of the French Republic, and of the countrymen of Machiavelli and Fra Diavolo. No one feels in the least nervous lest the letters should be opened and read, or the remittances contained in them stolen. The comity of nations goes for something, and the Postal Convention between the civilised States of the world for a good deal more. Our forefathers would not have dreamed of sending the Indian mail through French and Italian territory, the French being considered their natural enemies, and the Italians slaves of darkness. For our not very remote posterity—perhaps for ourselves in a by no means distant future—it will be probably quite as simple a matter to send our letters Home *viâ* Kandahar and Herat as it is now to send them *viâ* Brindisi or Marseilles. Russia is a member of the Postal Union, and is bound by its provisions. Once the railway junction is made, where would be the absurdity of sending our letters by that route? Or of going ourselves and taking a return ticket to and from Charing Cross?

To our mind Mr. Provand showed common sense in pointing out that to bind the country for ten years to come to pay the P. and O. or any other steamship company, £276,000 per annum for carrying the Indian mails, shows an improvident disregard of patent facts. With the railway to Quetta at work, and the extension to Kandahar as good as begun, while the Russians have a line to Merv, and are already sending the rails southward for an extension in the direction of the new Afghan frontier, it becomes a matter of political and commercial certainty, that the junction will be effected by the force of things. The prospect need not alarm any one; it does not mean war; it means peace; peace with honour; peace with goodwill; peace with commerce, regulated doubtless by treaty. The great danger of collision arises from suspicion and doubt; once we get to see clearly what excites our distrust we can take stock of it, and lay aside such apprehensions as are mainly subjective. When General Abramoff went a few years ago to Simla to sound the Government of India on the subject of a railway which would establish direct communication between India and Europe, the project was wholly premature, and it seemed fantastic India, or perhaps more truly London, was at that time, as Lord Salisbury said, Mervous; Merv was one key of India, and Herat was another; both to be deprived of that distinctive appellation by Lord Beaconsfield's declaration that the key of India was not in Merv or in Herat, but in London; thus exorcising one figure of speech by another, equally sounding, and equally meaningless. The Russians have Merv and the disease of Mervousness has ceased out of the land. If General Abramoff's proposal were now made, the chief interest it would arouse would find expression in the question, "Would it pay?" The financial obstacle is the one that will be the most difficult to surmount. Once the line to Kandahar is made, however, the difficulty of finding the means of carrying it on to Herat will not be so deterrent as it now is. When Lord Beaconsfield's Government was negotiating with Persia a treaty of alliance, which fell through, one of the conditions suggest provided for the occupation of Herat by the Shah's troops, and the construction of a railway from Herat to form a junction with the Indian lines at Kandahar. So that the idea of a railway from India to Herat is not altogether Russian; General Abramoff was aware of that fact when he made his proposals to the Government of India. It was part of the project submitted by that officer, that both Governments should protect themselves from surprise on their respective frontiers by fixing on a point, selected by ourselves, nearly midway between the two boundaries; that a mere police guard should occupy the junction station; and that only a stipulated number of soldiers should be quartered, north or south, within two hundred miles of it; while the number of trains, carriages and wagons on the neutralised part of the line should be carefully restricted, so as to render a sudden rush which could not be guarded against, practically impossible.

We shall probably hear before very long of similar proposals. It is quite true that the world should familiarise itself with the prospect of direct railway communication between India and Europe. It is never safe to prophesy, but there is no great audacity in predicting that before the ten years' contract with the P. & O. Company expire an accelerated mail service will take the bulk of Indian letters to England by a railway through Afghanistan and Central Asia. Waghorn's overland route through Egypt seemed at one time a much more unlikely enterprise; and so did M. de Lesseps' Canal, at the time, not so very long ago, when all the great engineers declared that the Isthmus could never be pierced, and that if it were the sands of the desert would choke it up and render it impassable. When once it has been said that it is absurd to imagine that the Indian mails can be taken to Europe in seven days, we may regard the speedy realisation of the project as quite certain. Nothing happens but the unexpected, and nothing is so facile as the impossible. When the railway is made "J. M. M." will maintain that the honour of the idea rightly belongs to Lord Beaconsfield, who was emphatically a man of great political imagination; while doubters and the timid will write in *Vanity Fair* that the whole scheme is a Russian snare, impudently laid for the feet of the late Viceroy at Peterhoff, by General Abramoff. But we shall have the through railway all the same within ten years. It will do for India what the Pacific Railway has done for California and the Far West of America. The Canadian Trunk Railway, and the line of steamers from Esquimalt to China and Japan, will affect India but little, for our shorter line will still be *via* Suez, and our shortest *via* Herat. Besides, the Canadian winter will render the three thousand miles across North America during five months of the year, very precarious and uninviting. In any case the journey by that route will take twice the time and cost twice the money which will suffice for the present route. In time of war the Pacific route would be precisely the one which the Russian cruisers could molest; so that it would for all practical purposes be as useless to India, while the war lasted, as the Central Asian route. During peace the latter will be the shortest for mail letters and for travellers; but for the long railway journey will be fatiguing and somewhat costly. The P. and O. and its rivals have therefore no reason to be downcast in presence of the possibilities of the future.

THERE would be reason for dissatisfaction with the inquiry which has been begun by the Committee on the Extension of Bombay if it were at this stage concluded, and the report were without further investigation drawn up. But we have no reason to suppose, despite a confident statement to the contrary, that the work of the Committee will be hurried to its close in this way. It is, we believe, at least premature to talk about the drawing up of the report by a Sub-Committee, its consideration by the General Committee, and its submission to the Government as a preliminary to the dissolution of the Committee. This, programme, though not entirely imaginative leaves out one very important stage in the inquiry. Some experts and other well-informed witnesses have tendered their evidence, and—without the co-operation of the Committee, it may be well to say—we have placed the substance of some of it before our readers. But if we had printed much more of the evidence than we have, we should have confessed all the same that it was marked by a certain inadequacy, and that as evidence, it was incomplete in some important respects. It should not be forgotten that the statements which we have published—and the same may be said of all that are up to the present in the possession of the Committee—consist of answers to a series of printed questions, and that as such they form the basis of a *viva voce* examination without which the inquiry would necessarily be defective. As an illustration of their value and of the place that they fill in the inquiry, we need point only to the proceedings of the Public Service Commission last cold weather. Had these been limited to the issue of the questions and the reception and consideration of the answers to them, the work of the Commission might easily have been conducted through the post. We have only to imagine what that inquiry would have been if the Commission had not gone from Presidency to Presidency, supplementing the written statements of the witnesses by a *viva voce* examination, in order to appreciate what the nature and value of the present inquiry would be if it were to close now, and the Sub-Committee whose names have been made public, or any other sub-committee, were without more ado to build up their report upon it. Neither the Government nor the Committee, we are sure, can contemplate any such proceeding. What is really intended is this. A sub-committee will go through the mass of material that has been sent in with the view mainly of indicating the subjects on which the witnesses may be cross-examined with advantage. They will advise the General Committee on that part of the inquiry, and so the way will be prepared for the searching cross-examination without which it would not be possible to make the inquiry satisfactory. It is to be hoped that this part of the inquiry will in the fullest sense of the word be public. The Government have, in some degree, taken the public into their confidence and into their counsels by inviting a number of non-official citizens to assist in the inquiry. It would be scarcely consistent with that policy to carry the investigation through with closed doors. The recommendations of the Committee may affect the well-being of Bombay for the coming century, and the public would have reason to be aggrieved if these recommendations were arrived at *in camera*. This is the first extra-departmental Committee that has sat in Bombay upon the question. Official Committees, consisting of the Collector of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer, Presidency, have sat in former times, and the fact that they sat in private will doubtless seem to the Government and the present Committee a good reason why an inquiry that has been projected on a broader basis should be held in public. The Committee cannot better answer the report that they are about to "consider their verdict" than by preparing for the *viva voce* examination which we know is in the programme, and by intimating their intention to make it public. There is no hurry in the matter, for, we doubt if the Government will deal with the recommendations of the Committee until they come to Bombay in the cold weather.

THE Educational Syndicate of Burma, sinking all differences between official and non-official members, has expressed in mournful language its regret at the untimely death of the Rev. Dr. Vinton, of the American Baptist Mission at Rangoon. Expert in the native languages, Dr. Vinton followed in the steps of Dr. Judson; and for some years before his death presided over a flourishing High School, where the youth of the once despised Karen tribe received a fairly wide education and a religious training, boarding houses for both sexes being a part of the institution. Like the missionaries generally in Burma, Dr. Vinton eagerly interested himself in the material as well as the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, JULY 13.

Her Majesty the Queen intends being present at a Garden-Party given by Lord Salisbury at Hatfield to-day.

ORANGE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

There has been some serious rioting by the Orangemen in Belfast yesterday. The Police were obliged to charge the mob before order could be restored.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir James Fergusson, in reply to a question, said that the Sultan will receive Sir H. Drummond Wolff on Friday. He further stated that Sir H. Drummond Wolff would not remain at Constantinople after that date.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER AND THEIR PRESIDENT.

PARIS, JULY 12.

The Chamber of Deputies have refused to accept M. Floquet's resignation.

THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

TIRNOVA, JULY 12.

M. Stoiloff has formed a new Cabinet.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 12.

The Christian inhabitants of Crete have withdrawn their refusal to pay taxes to the Turkish Government, and have appealed to the generosity of the Sultan to redress their grievances.

BANQUET TO COLONEL MARSHALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JULY 13.

Colonel Marshall, Secretary to his Highness the Nizam, has now been in Hyderabad for upwards of six months. During this period he has made himself highly popular with the nobles and officials of all classes in the Nizam's service. Since April last, after Sir Salar Jung's resignation, his Highness has taken personal charge of the administration, and under Colonel Marshall's able and experienced guidance, the business of the State has been conducted in a very satisfactory manner. To mark their high appreciation of the Secretary's great tact, judgment and qualifications, and to show their esteem and regard for him, the nobles and officials entertained him last night at a public dinner. The subscribers numbered about 130, and represented most of the nobles of Hyderabad and all the high officials.

The entertainment was given in Sir Salar Jung's Palace, which lends itself admirably to occasions of this kind. The rooms and courtyards were brilliantly illuminated with innumerable lamps and hundreds of chandeliers, the electric lights paling them with their bright effulgence. The Palace looked like a bit from Fairyland, the ladies' pretty toilettes, the varied uniforms of the military officers, and the many coloured dresses of some of the native gentlemen lending a beauty of their own to the whole scene. The Resident intended being present, but having been unexpectedly detained a day longer at Poona than he had expected, telegraphed his apologies and regret at his unavoidable absence. Amongst the guests were the Residency Staff, the General Commanding the Secunderabad Forces, and about fifty ladies and gentlemen from the Cantonments Covers for 300 were laid, but some of the hosts and guests were unavoidably absent, and about 260 were present.

After dinner, Moulavi Mahdi Ali proposed the healths of the Queen and the Nizam, and then put forth his best efforts and delivered in Hindustani one of the most telling and eloquent speeches he has ever made. His language was choice and happy, and he paid a well deserved tribute of praise to Colonel Marshall for the great success he had achieved in Hyderabad both as counsellor to the Nizam and as an administrator; the wonderful tact and sound judgment he had shown in dealing with the most difficult questions; the unvarying courtesy he had extended to every one, high and low; the kindness of his heart, the generosity of his disposition, and his broad and catholic sympathy had gained him the esteem and the affection of every one in this City.

Moulavi Mahdi Ali then referred to his Highness the Nizam, and spoke in the highest terms of the qualities of his head and heart.

Colonel Marshall replied, and the delivery of his speech was most happy and appropriate. He showed that he added to his many attainments the gift of oratory. He said he could scarcely find words to express his gratitude for the kindness shown to him. He felt he did not deserve the high terms in which he had been spoken of by his friend Mahdi Ali. He should take them all into his confidence, and tell them frankly that, although he was fairly good at Urdu, there were some words in the speech he did not understand. This reminded him of a case that came before him some years ago, when an old Irish woman complained of having been abused by a Bania. She said, among other things, "Sir, I thank God, I don't understand the black language, for I am sure the fellow was saying words as I ought not to hear." However, he was better placed than she was, for he was sure there was nothing said by his friend he ought not to have hearkened to, and probably profited by. It was only six months since he first saw Hyderabad. He regretted quitting the Punjab after 22 years' service, and leaving a number of friends behind. He was doubtful as to what his future would be, but he had heard of this place as the hotbed of intrigue, and as he was coming to fill a post never held by an Englishman before, and which might raise up a host of enemies, he was not exactly hopeful. He had however found Hyderabad and its people very different to what he had expected. Of intriguing there had been very little worthy of the name, and he thought a great deal too much weight was attached to the so-called Hyderabad intrigues, which may well be treated with contempt. He had met with more public and private kindnesses and help in his work than he had anywhere else in India. The social condition of Hyderabad was so much assimilated to those of Englishmen, than anywhere else in this country, that it enabled Englishmen to become more intimate with their native friends than was generally possible in India. He should bear testimony to what Mahdi Ali had said as to the unswerving loyalty of the people of this State. He attributed his presence as their guest to two causes. One was that his and their master, the Nizam, who was one of the most upright and straightforward princes of India, having once given him his confidence, had from that day implicitly trusted him, and therefore his people did so also; the other cause was that every one of them, from the Ameer-i-Kabeer and Sir Salar Jung downwards, had, instead of raising difficulties in his path, come forward and extended to him the right hand of fellowship, and had treated him as one of themselves. This had made his work easy and pleasant, and had formed a bond of friendship between them all, which had culminated in the great kindness shown to him that evening, by conferring on him an honour such as no Englishman had before enjoyed in Hyderabad. Colonel Marshall further said that while on this subject, he wished publicly to express his thanks to Sir Salar Jung for the way in which he received him from the first as a friend, and was ever ready to consult and assist him, and that he could not but regret his absence from among them that night. Since his resignation his Highness the Nizam had conducted the Government, and he thought they would all admit good had resulted therefrom. His Highness had now got a thorough insight into all the branches of the administration, had become personally acquainted with all his high officers, and had shown himself to be a capable Ruler. He called upon the Ministers and Secretaries to publicly testify to the ability their Sovereign had displayed in disposing of all matters that had been laid before him. They may all rest assured that his Highness had ever before him the welfare of his subjects, and a kind-hearted or more naturally-gifted Ruler it would be difficult to find. He had laboured hard to assist his Highness in making his personal administration a success, and he had been amply rewarded for the little he had done by the appreciation they had shown in making him their guest that evening. He wished to take this opportunity of thanking all the officers of the State, especially those with whom he had been more intimately connected, for the great assistance they had on all occasions given him, and he could bear testimony to the admirable way in which they had conducted their share in the administration. Another good result of the Nizam's temporary personal administration had been that party factions had in a great measure disappeared. One and all had set aside their private differences, and worked loyally together. He had been more intimately acquainted with the details of every branch of the administration of these Dominions than any other Englishman had, and he would therefore be allowed to express his opinions regarding it. In doing so, he must bear testimony to the great work done by the late Sir Salar Jung, during whose thirty years of good government the country made gigantic forward strides in prosperity and civilization. Since his Highness's installation, appreciable advances had been made, and again the Nizam had been alone at the head of affairs. When the new Prime Minister arrived, he would commence his important work under most advantageous circumstances. The Treasury was full, many important reforms were in hand, and there were no arrears. All long-pending cases having been disposed of, they would all give the Minister their hearty support and co-operation, and he was sure success would attend him. As to the Administration, he must tell them honestly that he considered the machinery for working the government at headquarters too costly and complicated, the expenditure of 75 lakhs in the Military Department was more than it should be, the districts did not yet receive their fair share of attention or of the money which was extracted from the ryots. Too much was swallowed up in the capital. Tanks, roads, jails, and other public buildings were wanted all round. Until, however, reductions in other expenditure were made, nothing would be done. With a Prime Minister like Asman Jah, and with such high officers as Hyderabad can now boast of, he had every hope that progress would be made. The Nizam had before him a very important scheme for putting the irrigation works of the Telingana country into order, and thus bring thousands of acres now lying waste under cultivation. The discovery of coal, the extending of railway communications, the hopes of finding gold and diamonds, all tended to improve the prospects of the State.

Colonel Marshall then addressed a few words in Hindustani for the benefit of such native gentlemen as did not understand English, and his humourous allusions to certain local topics caused roars of laughter.

The party broke up about midnight, every one having spent a most pleasant and enjoyable evening.

HONOUR TO A GUJERATI POET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 12.

A large meeting of influential European and native gentlemen was held at the Hemabhai Institute, at 5 o'clock this evening, to do honour to Mr. Dulputram Dahyabhai, C.I.E., the national poet of Gujerat. The hall was filled to overflowing, and the approaches and the neighbourhood were densely crowded. The building was tastefully decorated with flags, and a brass band was in attendance.

Mr. G. B. Reid, the Collector, who presided, opened the proceedings with an appropriate speech.

After the report of the Dulputram Memorial Fund Committee had been read by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, the honorary secretary, the president unveiled an excellent oil-painting of the poet by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, and handed over a purse of Rs. 10,750 to the trustees of the Memorial Fund.

Rao Sahib Maluputram, C.I.E., Mr. J. A. Dalal, M.A., LL.B., Rao Bahadoor Ranchorlal Chotalal, C.I.E., Rao Sahib Bhojilal Pranwallubdass and Khan Bahadoor B. E. Mody, M.A., LL.B., made suitable speeches, and dwelt at length on the merits of Mr. Dulputram as a poet and the great service done by him to Gujerat and Gujerati-speaking people by his writings and zealous efforts in favour of social reforms.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, and the poet was repeatedly cheered. Mr. Ranchorlal Chotalal, in thanking the committee for their disinterested labours, specially mentioned Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, in whose sincere admiration of the poet the movement originated.

CAPTAIN HEXT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 13.

Captain Hext has been offered and has accepted a further term of five years' service under the Indian Government, dating from March next. He leaves by mail train to-night for Bombay.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

At the Legislative Council to-day, the Hon. J. B. Pelle moved that the consideration of the Bill for the Regulation of Military Police in Burma be postponed. Some further remarks on it by the Chief Commissioner had not been received in time.

Sir Auckland Colvin moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the Establishment of Bonded Warehouses at places other than Customs Ports. He said that under the Sea Customs Act, 1878, such warehouses could only be established at Customs Ports, but it had recently been found in connection with proposals for the establishment of Bonded Salt Golahs in Chittagong and other places, that this was not sufficient.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 12.

The City Line steamer City of Venice arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 9th instant.

ADEN, JULY 13.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla left Aden for Bombay this morning.

PENANG, JULY 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Venetia left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 13.

Mail steamer Ancona from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats flat.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
The Manchester market has been firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅜
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 11.

There have been in the city two cases of what appeared at the first blush to be murders, but on close investigation, one, in which a young Brahmin woman died, turned out to be only "simple hurt," while the other—that of a Banian, who was killed at the house of his lady love—is still a mystery, the police having entirely failed to unravel it. The women concerned preferred charges of "extortion" and "bribery" against a police officer of the name of Nundlal, who was tried by the City Magistrate, Mr. Pastour; but some doubts having arisen in his judicial mind, he did not assume the responsibility of sentencing the accused, who is a Brahmin, and he therefore committed the case to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Dayaram, the Assistant Judge, recently appointed in Mr. Heaton's place, tried the case and awarded the culprit two years' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or in default to undergo a further period of six months' imprisonment. But for all this the murder still remains undetected.

By the way, the young Brahmin woman above referred to after, it is alleged, being beaten by her young husband and mother-in-law, went over to her father's house, and swallowed a *tola* or two of opium, the result being that she died immediately. Her husband and the mother-in-law were charged before the City Magistrate, under the Penal Code, for voluntarily causing hurt. The Magistrate, it appears, has discharged the old lady, but the charge against the husband is still pending. As the offence of beating a wife is compoundable, it is difficult to see how it can be proceeded with in the absence of the complainant, who is dead.

DEATH OF MR. GIBSON.

Mr. Gibson, of the Forest Department, who for the past two months has been lying in the European General Hospital suffering from wounds inflicted by a wounded tiger, died last night at eight o'clock. Shortly after admission into the hospital, whither he was brought down from Khandeish, it was believed that the unfortunate gentleman would have soon recovered. But within the past fortnight his condition became more critical, and during the last few days he sank rapidly.

A NATIVE SHOT BY A SOLDIER.

Ahmedabad has been the scene of another unfortunate accident—if accident it be—in which a native has been shot by a British soldier. An affair of the same kind occurred in the early part of the year, the only difference being that whereas in the latter instance the careless use of the rifle produced fatal results, in the more recent case the victim is still living. It appears that on Saturday last three or four European soldiers were out shikarring about seven *kos* from the city, when one of them had the misfortune to shoot a native in a field. The soldiers aver that it was a pure accident, but the natives stoutly assert that the man was deliberately shot, because he remonstrated with them against shooting a peacock. Whatever may be the verities of the affair, the truth will have to be sifted by court-martial, as was done in the case which occurred some months ago in the same neighbourhood.

Our correspondent in chronicling the affair says:—"It is a great pity that Commanding Officers do not place some restriction on the issuing of passes to soldiers, instead of allowing them to rove about the country *ad libitum*. The man at present is in hospital, under the treatment of Dr. Robb, who, I have no doubt, will soon bring him round, and thus save the soldiers from the more serious charge of murder."

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 11.

We are having delightful weather now. It has been raining daily since Thursday last, the 17th instant, and the Civil Surgeon is good enough to tell me that he has registered nearly 12 inches since the beginning of the season. The general public health is very good just now, and I do not hear of any serious cases of illness. The prevailing ailment are slight fevers and agues, which are usually amongst us at this time of the year.

We are going to lose one of our popular members of society very soon. I refer to Colonel W. P. LaTouche, who goes to Poona to take charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate lately vacated by his namesake. Colonel LaTouche is a Police officer of long experience and standing, and will be an acquisition to the Bench. We all wish him every success in his new career, though he will be much missed from our small circle.

The District officers have all come in, and are busy disposing of all criminal and important work.

There is a rumour that Ahmedabad is, after all, going to be the divisional staff head-quarters of the N. D. A. Ahmedabad is certainly more central than Deesa.

THE BERAR COMMISSION.

Colonel Menzies, M.S.C., has vacated his position as Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, and his services have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government prior to retirement after thirty-eight years' service. By Colonel Menzies' retirement, the Commission loses a most energetic officer, and one who is well versed in law and revenue duties. Mr. Obbard, C.S., succeeds him as Deputy Commissioner, and a new appointment—that of Special Assistant Commissioner—has been created for Colonel Thompson. The other vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Captain Morris from the Central Provinces, Captain Garrett from the Hyderabad Contingent, and Captain Hastings from the Hyderabad Residency.

MILITARY NEWS.

The *personnel* of the N.-W. P. Remount Committee, which meets on the 1st October next, is likely to be much the same as last year.

Cartridge Factories in Germany, as standing establishments, are to be suppressed, and Infantry ammunition in the future is to be prepared by the companies of regiments for whose use it is intended. For this purpose all Infantry corps in the German Army are to be supplied with a light four-wheeled wagon, containing accessories and apparatus for cartridge-making. These vehicles are all to be of similar build and size, and the circumference of their wheels is to be equal to that of field guns, to remedy accidents in traction with the spare stores.

A new model transport train and other road conveyances specially designed for Army purposes in Germany have been inspected by the Emperor. The lightness and facility of movement obtained by the system were highly approved. At Ludwigsburg, in Bavaria, experiments have been carried out, in the presence of high military officials, in erecting spacious timber sheds, each to afford shelter and victualling for 1,000 men at a time, capable of being also rapidly taken to pieces and packed for transport. The plan was highly commended. The experiments were carried out by men taken haphazard from the different regiments on the ground, who had consequently no previous knowledge of the work.

Captain Scharlipp, the last survivor of the 300 patriots who, on the 17th March 1813, presented themselves to King Frederick William of Prussia at Berlin for service against Napoleon, has just died at the age of 95. He was one of the last German officers who fought at Leipsic and Waterloo, and one of the 21 recipients of the coveted distinction of the Iron Cross.

The Governor-General in Council has admitted Havildar Sisnath Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry, in having, on 27th February, 1887, with a small party of eleven rank and file, attacked, defeated and dispersed a body of over 200 dacoits, at Taung-dwin-Gyaung, in the Chindwin district, Upper Burma. The Governor-General in Council has also admitted Havildar Mangal Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry on the 14th December, 1886, at the attack on the Moungwet Stockade, Upper Burma, on which occasion Lieutenant Reid, of the same regiment, having fallen wounded, he quitted cover and ran forward to the aid of that officer, and remained with him, exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, until further assistance arrived.

Sir Madhav Rao, writing to the *Madras Times* under the *nom-de-plume* of a "Native Thinker," suggests the employment of Eurasian officers to command portions of the Native army, and mentions the fact that in important native States and in Baroda, Gwalior and Hyderabad they have acquitted themselves "fairly well." "One good effect of the measure would be," he says, "that a larger number of European officers would be available in times of emergency for service outside the limits of India. Another good effect would be that useful, honorable and lucrative employments would be open to the ambition of Eurasians. Again, Eurasian officers would be more popular, because more familiar with Native troops. Again, the measure might pave the way for employment of purely Native officers drawn from the warlike classes of the Indian population. Moreover, with Eurasian officers commanding regiments, Eurasian recruits may become available for the Army."

Colonel Justice, M.S.C., Commandant 6th Infantry, H.C., at Raichore, having vacated, Major Kirkwood becomes Commandant. It is under contemplation that during the next cold season Brigadier-General Stewart will have a Camp of Exercise of this force.

Courts-Martial.—At a European District Court-martial held at Kirkee on the 5th July Sergeant Daniel Jones, I Battery B Brigade R. H. A., was arraigned upon the following charge:—Failing to appear on parade. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be reduced to the rank of corporal.—At a European District Court-martial held at Poona, on the 2nd July, Private John Crilley, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was arraigned upon the following charge:—Stealing Rs. 4, the property of James A. Cutting, a private (lance-corporal) in the same regiment. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for 42 days, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the sum of Rs. 4.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL WAY.

A correspondent, writing to us from Bolarum, says that the announcement in the *Bombay Gazette* of the death of Brigadier-General Way at Bellary, and the sad circumstances under which it occurred, has cast a gloom over the whole of the Hyderabad Contingent. He adds:—"The late General Way belonged to the Madras Staff Corps. He was a man of strong resolution and unflinching determination, and was highly popular with all classes. During his short tenure of office as officiating Brigadier-General at Bolarum he won golden opinions from the Resident, and a most eulogistic notice of his abilities appeared in the 'Hyderabad Residency Orders.' He went to Burma in September in command of the 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, and returned in May, when he was appointed to the command of the Ceded Districts. His wife and children are residing at Cheltenham, having left India some time in 1879. His loss will be sorely felt by them.

THE MILITARY LEAVE RULES.

The following further decisions in connection with the leave rules for the Staff Corps are published in an Army Circular, dated the 4th instant:—

I. Officers who may have entered Civil employment after the 30th June 1880, having previously elected the leave rules for the Staff Corps, and officers who may have entered the Staff Corps under those rules and subsequently taken Civil employment, will be absolutely under the rules of the Civil Leave Code so long as they remain in Civil employment, but on reverting to military duty within ten years of their entry into Civil employment, as allowed under G. G. O. No. 135 of 1884, they will again come under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

II. Officers struck off the effective list of the Army, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 135 of 1884, after ten years' absence from military duty, cannot elect or revert to the leave rules for the Staff Corps, except for the purpose of immediate retirement with the advantage of counting all leave as service for pension, as provided for in decision No. 1 of Clause 113, India Army Circulars, 1880.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is generally believed that a European cannot be appointed to any office in this country without the sanction of the Secretary of State if the salary is more than Rs. 200 a month, and that if a barrister is appointed to a Judicial office he should have lived seven years in India and should have a knowledge of the vernacular. I notice that Mr. Pinhey has been appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court at Karachi, and I may ask whether he has lived seven years in India and has a knowledge of the vernacular, and, further, whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment? It is also believed that men over a certain age, 22 I think, cannot be employed for fear of increasing the charge for pensions. Is Mr. Pinhey under 22?

What are the grounds for Mr. Pinhey's appointment?—Yours, &c.,

July 13. S. T.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	50 99	50 25	46 48	48 93
July 12, Tuesday ...	0 35	0 35	0 40	0 15
" 13, Wednesday.	0 9	0 8	0 15	.....
Total...	51 43	50 68	47 3	49 17
Total corresponding date of last year ...	89 29	65 2	62 45	64 99

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SHIRAZ, MAY 31.

The Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated at Julfa (Ispahan) by Mr. Stephen P. Aganoor, the representative of the British Government at that place, with great ceremony and *eclat*. The commemoration of this affair will for a long time to come remain fresh in the memories of the inhabitants as a pleasing incident in the history of Julfa. H. I. H. the Prince Zell-e-Soltan, Governor-General of the Provinces of Ispahan, Fars, &c., was pleased to send Mirza Sulleiman Khan, the Foreign Agent at Ispahan, accompanied by several military officers of high rank, and a band consisting of some forty or fifty performers, to the residence of the British representative, and twelve immense trays (Khoonches) containing sixty large plates of choice confectionery. At a distance of a quarter of a mile from the house of Mr. Aganoor, the band struck up a lively tune, and the procession thus moved on, gathering strength and increasing in volume as it advanced. At some distance from his residence the procession was met by Mr. Aganoor. After exchanging salutations, Mirza Sulleiman Khan, addressing Mr. Aganoor, said he had been deputed by H. I. H. the Prince Zell-e-Soltan to congratulate the British Agent on the completion of the fifty years' reign of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. He expressed the hope that her Imperial Majesty would live long to rule over her millions of subjects with that justice and benevolence which had characterised her happy and prosperous reign, and that the very friendly relations which had always existed between the two countries might be further strengthened and continue uninterrupted for ever. Mr. Aganoor in a short and suitable speech requested the Foreign Agent to convey his deep sense of thankfulness to his Imperial Highness for this gracious act of courtesy on his part. After partaking of tea, sherbet, &c., the officers took their leave to return to the city, the band however remaining behind.

The dinner given the same night was a thorough success. The number of guests was nearly two hundred. Among them there were, in addition to British subjects, representative members of the Armenian community of Julfa, the picturesque feature of the gathering being the sparse but conspicuous infusion of the French, Russian, German, Swiss, and Dutch elements. The health of the Queen-Empress was proposed by Mr. Aganoor, and it was drunk standing by all present amid loud and ringing cheers for her Imperial Majesty. In a prominent position in the dining saloon was hung up a large and well-executed portrait of the Queen-Empress, decorated with a profusion of flowers and greenery, below which was inscribed the prayer "God Save the Queen."

After dinner there was a very successful pyrotechnic display which was witnessed by a large number of people.

As there were no Persians present at that dinner, several noblemen and others were invited to breakfast on the following day. The whole affair went off in a manner that left nothing to be desired. The band stayed until the small hours of the morning (at which time the guests dispersed), playing at frequent intervals a selection of music, and thus contributing in a great measure to the success of the festivities and the enjoyment of the guests. It is admitted on all hands that great credit is due to Mr. Aganoor for the satisfactory manner in which all the arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee were carried.

The following is the description of the Queen's Jubilee as celebrated on the 6th May at the capital of the Shah, taken from the *Echo de Perse*:—"The feast given at Teheran on the occasion of the Queen-Empress's completion of the fiftieth year of reign was celebrated with due ceremony. Besides the diplomatic corps a large number of Persians and Europeans were officially invited. The gathering became considerable at about half-past nine p.m. The splendid apartments of the Legation had been adorned with a profusion of flowers and brilliantly illuminated. The illumination of the park produced an effect truly fairy-like in the midst of luxuriant verdure of spring, where the song of the nightingale harmoniously blended with the sounds of an excellent orchestra skilfully directed by M. Gebauer. At midnight the numerous guests took their places at two large tables, where a splendid supper was served. Towards the end of the banquet H. H. Mooshir-e-Dowlah, Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech, in which he proposed the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and the orchestra played "God Save the Queen." Mr. Nicholson, Chargé d'Affaire, drank to the health of H. I. M. the Shah. Eventually the guests repaired to the saloons, where dancing was kept up with vigour to a very advanced hour of the night. This entertainment will leave the most vivid recollections in the minds of those who were invited, and will bring to a very agreeable termination the season of receptions and feasts in the capital of the Shah."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 12.—The barometric changes of the past day are large and irregular. The barometer has risen rather rapidly in the Indus Valley, and is now one-sixth of an inch below the average. The depression yesterday in the Benares and Allahabad districts has moved into Bundelkund, and is as clearly marked as it was yesterday, and is giving strong winds to Behar, the Eastern districts, North-West Provinces and Central Provinces. The barometer has fallen rapidly in Arracan, East Bengal and Cachar, and a depression appears to be forming in East and Central Bengal. The weather is now equally off the West Pegu Coast, and strong and steady monsoon winds continue on the West Coast. General rain has fallen over the whole country, excepting the Punjab and Southern Madras districts; the rainfall was heaviest and most general in the Central Provinces, Central India and adjacent districts, North-West Provinces and Burma. Moulmein reports six inches; Pachmari and Goona five inches; Akyab three inches; Mercara, Belgaum, Goa, Khandwa, Hoshungabad, Indore, Sutna, Rangoon, Purneah, Jhansi, Satara and Morar, two inches.

From telegraphic advices received yesterday from China, we learn that the total number of bales of Indian yarn sold for the previous fortnight was 10,500, and exchange in Bombay was quoted at Rs. 223 per 100 dollars.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rosetta, Captain Ready, which left Shanghai on the 28th May, with the mails and a full cargo of new season's tea, arrived at Suez on the 26th ultimo, and her mails were delivered in London on the 3rd instant, eight days in advance of contract time. The Rosetta proceeded to Plymouth, arriving there on the 6th instant, twelve days ahead of time-table date, thus completing the voyage from Shanghai to Plymouth, including the stoppages at all the usual ports of call, in the excellent time of 30 days. This vessel has always been noted for her steaming qualities and it will be remembered that during the recent Russian scare, the Government engaged and fitted her up as an armed cruiser for employment on the China station.

Mr. Powell, the Acting Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, was engaged at the Madras High Court, before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, on Monday, in a criminal appeal case, the records in connection with which were very voluminous. Addressing the Chief Justice, Mr. Powell said:—

My Lord,—With reference to the remarks which fell from your Lordship on a previous occasion, I think that the present case is a striking one, and an opportune illustration of the impossibility of the Government Pleader conducting similar cases without being supplied with the full records. As your Lordship knows, the printed record in the present case occupies 153 pages, which in manuscript represents about 500 or 600 pages; and according to the allowance made in the High Court, it will occupy a single copyist about two months-and-a-half to copy. I think it is absolutely impossible to conduct these cases properly unless supplied with a complete record of the depositions in each case.

The learned Chief Justice replied that he thought that that was a case much in point, and when that was pointed out to Government, he felt sure that the latter would not persist in their ill-timed economy.

Her Majesty's ships Gannet and Jaffarieh, which recently left Suakim to avenge Lieutenant Stewart's murder in April last, have returned. The expedition was completely successful, the principal sheikh of the tribe, with fifty men, women, and children and a number of slaves, having been followed and captured in the mountains, as well as 200 camels and 150 sheep. H.M.S. Gannet co-operated with the expedition. The prisoners will be tried by court-martial.

PILGRIMS FOR MECCA.

Yesterday afternoon, by the screw-steamer Bangalore, close upon a thousand pious Mahomedans left the Prince's Dock, Bombay, on a pilgrimage to "the holiest city of all Islam." The facilities now offered and the comforts provided are so far in advance of those of former days, that a pilgrimage to Mecca is more like a holiday tour than a journey to a hallowed shrine. Religious indifference must in some measure be the reason why many Mussulmans neglect the injunction of the Koran, which calls upon each and every one of them, having sufficient money and bodily strength, to pay at least one visit to Mecca, there to perform his devotions and to secure absolution from all previous sins. The duty may be performed at little expense, the price of a passage varying, as it does, from thirty to sixty rupees. It must be admitted that the passengers have not too much space, saloons, cabins, decks and holds are all utilized to the full extent. But emigrant ships are every day more crowded, and compared with the accommodation afforded the Jewish refugees from Kief and other Russian cities, who, by way of England, were conveyed to America, the Mahomedan pilgrims, who are travelling by the lowest class, are wonderfully well provided for. On the steamers which bore the refugees from German soil to England the unfortunate people were literally packed "like herrings in a barrel." A few bundles of straw were scattered loosely over decks which had hitherto accommodated cattle, and there in an atmosphere which suggested, if it did not breed fevers and all manner of diseases, were huddled together, ill-clad and ill-fed people of both sexes and of every age. Their food consisted principally of black bread and the commonest "bologna," a diet which, though it might claim to be substantial, was certainly not very clean and not very wholesome. A pious pilgrim is prepared to undergo privation, but the lot of the poorest pilgrim is immeasurably happier than this. He is carried on a vessel specially adapted for passenger traffic. He carries his own victuals, has them cooked by one of his own religion—a luxury which was denied to the Jews in question—and should his supply run short, the officers of the vessel are authorised to provide him with what he wants at a price in accordance with his means, and, if necessary, absolutely free. Thus the pilgrimage so far as the sea passage is concerned, is far from a trying one.

With some of the Indian disciples of Mahomed, however, it would appear that religious zeal is capable of carrying them to great lengths. More than one of them—perhaps more than a dozen—endeavoured to turn their knowledge of European customs to advantage, for without first possessing themselves of the necessary small piece of pasteboard they made their way from the quay to the "'tween-decks" of the steamer, and stowing themselves away in every available hiding place, sought to accompany their co-religionists to the *Beit Ullah*, consoling themselves with the reflection doubtless that the end would justify the means. This, too, must have been the plea of other pious persons who, anxious that their womankind should perform the pilgrimage, placed them on board the steamer, and after omitting to supply them with passports, found it inconvenient to return, leaving the poor women weeping bitter tears as, probably not altogether unsympathetic hands helped them back to the shore. All kinds and conditions of men, women and children, set out on the pilgrimage, from the venerably hoary-headed Mussulman anxious to pay a last visit to the holy places ere he died, to children whose feet had not yet learned to walk or whose tongue to prattle; women clad in richest silks and women in the coarsest cotton—all bound on the same errand. Those who could afford had at their disposal private cabins, but by far the greater number spread their mats on the main and quarter decks with their goods and chattels ranged around them. In this respect the pilgrims were their own worst enemies. They would not or would not understand that accommodation for their baggage was provided in the hold. They preferred to keep it by them, always available and under their own supervision, notwithstanding the consequent additional trouble and proportionate loss of comfort.

It may not be generally known among those who do not obey the Prophet that Mussulmans need not of necessity perform a pilgrimage in person. But it is incumbent upon every one whose circumstances permit that he should do so either in person or by proxy. His substitute may do this either during his principal's life or afterwards. But he may not undertake to perform the devotions of two persons on one and the same pilgrimage. He must return to his home and then again accomplish an entire pilgrimage. To prevent fraud he is compelled to produce an affirmation from the Imam, in proper form, that he has faithfully discharged his obligation. The most tedious portion of a pilgrimage is of course that spent on board the vessel. Three weeks at least must elapse before they are landed, for although each passenger is examined by the Port Medical Officer before leaving, and a doctor's certificate on board, yet must he undergo a ten days' quarantine ere landing at Jeddah. From this port, 50 miles must be traversed before the pilgrims reach sacred ground. This distance is usually accomplished by camel in two nights, though the wealthier pilgrims secure asses, which are available, and complete the journey in a single night. Some of the wealthier pilgrims travel some 500 miles further, that they may visit the tomb of Mahomed at Medina. But though, of course, the spot is held in high veneration by his followers, "the visiting is not considered necessary or highly meritorious." Therefore comparatively few travel beyond Mecca, where of course are located the three things which a Mahomedan regards most sacred. "Foremost of these is the well Zemzem, the miraculous spring which gushed forth in the wilderness for the relief of Hagar and Ishmael;" the Kaaba, the house of God covering the spot where Adam first worshipped after his expulsion from Paradise; and the Black Stone contained in the Kaaba, dropped by the Angel Gabriel, and which indicates the direction in which Mahomedans must turn in their prayers. One of the ceremonies the pilgrims perform is encircling the stone seven times, kissing it each time they pass by. Originally the stone, it is said, was of a dazzling whiteness, and it is generally supposed (by Christians and scientists) to be of meteoric origin. But the pilgrims must first visit Arafat, a hill upon which is delivered a sermon constituting the main ceremony of the Aqf, and returning therefrom pass through the valley of Numa, spending some time in "stoning the devil," throwing stones against small pillars at the end of the valley "completing sixty-three jaculations"—and finally sacrificing sheep and goats.

Formerly pilgrims suffered much from want of water, but through the generosity of the Nawab of Rampore, an extensive reservoir fed by a branch of the Zobeida aqueduct now supplies the pilgrims while at Numa. Thus also is the undertaking becoming less irksome, and year by year calls for less self-sacrifice. Both here and at Mecca is the comfort of the pilgrims being considered. In Bombay a vast resting place is now near completion, and such improvements as are at all possible, Messrs. Cook and Son, who now act as agents to Government in the conduct of the pilgrimages, will be sure to accomplish. The rest-house stands in close proximity to the Prince's Dock, whence the pilgrims start. It is the gift of a pious Mussulman, the late Mr. Cummoo Sulleman, a well-known Bombay merchant, who in 1883 made an offer to Government to build at his expense a spacious "mosaferkhana" for pilgrims staying here on their way to and from Mecca. The offer was accepted, and a design of the proposed building was prepared by Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath, architects, who estimated the total cost at about Rs 75,000. The land required for the building was granted free by Government on the Port Trust Estate at a short distance from the Carnac Overbridge. The work was commenced in August 1885 under the superintendence of Messrs. Pavri and Raghunath. After the building had made some progress, Mr. Cummoo Sulleman died; and Government thereupon appointed the undermentioned gentlemen as trustees for the "mosaferkhana":—The Collector of Bombay, Mr. Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, Mr. Hajee Seedik Haji Ibrahim, and Mr. Hajee Hassum. The land granted by Government is 165 feet in length by 135 feet in breadth; and the whole area is occupied by the building, with the exception of a quadrangle in the centre. The building is in the pure Saracenic style, with brick nogging on the exterior and plaster inside, with Porebunder stone dressings. It is an upper-storeyed building with three wings on three sides, the fourth side being occupied by lavatories and cook-houses. There are spacious verandahs throughout the building, with arcading both on the ground floor and the upper story. There are sixteen rooms on the ground floor, with twelve shops in the front, the income from the rents of which will be applied to defraying the current ordinary expenses of the "mosaferkhana." On the first

storey there are twenty-six rooms for the accommodation of Mahomedan travellers, making forty rooms in all. The trustees propose to build a small mosque in the open quadrangle above referred to, for the purposes of worship by those resorting to the building. The centre feature will be a small dome with a clock to be placed in it. In many buildings in Bombay there is a mixture of the Saracenic with the Classic styles, but the new building, being of pure Saracenic style, will present a novel feature. It is expected to be completed within the estimated cost in about four months' time, when it will be formally handed over to Government.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, sailed last evening, under Captain A Liddeard for Galle, in ballast.

THE steamer Brookfield, 1,599 tons, consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co, was cleared out yesterday to sail under Captain J A Stabell, for Marseilles, laden with a general cargo.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Berenice, 1,707, Capiain C Sbutega, sailed from Bombay yesterday, with a general cargo for Aden, intermediate ports and Trieste and a cabin passenger, Mr A Huch for Trieste.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Madusa....	1775	E. Perim.....	A	J. Janni.
„ Kashgar....	2640	C. Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Rohilla	5800	Briscoe.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Buchanon	1912	W. Willar.....	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Khiwa.....	1506	S. Bason	F	P. & O. Co.
„ Othello	1937	J. Atkins.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Brookfield...	1599	A. Stabell	H.J	Beyts Craig &Co
„ C. Maclean..	1198	Schofield	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lord Charlmont.....	2055	Bocquet	L	W. &A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	..	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Inchrhona ..	1496	J. Macdonald ..	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Bormida....	1499	E. Pizzarello....	O	.....
Ship Talavera..	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. China	1594	B. Fletcher	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
Bangalore	1309	Baldwin	Dis	.....
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	On side	W. Lovett & Co.
S.S. Medusa...	1773	E. Perini		.....
„ Thisbe	1816	A. Strovech		F. Muir & Co.
„ Daco	1239	R. Macgregor ..		F. Muir & Co.
„ L. Eteal	1396	S. R. Lee		

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
13	Wallace (barque).	Smith	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
13	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Hoodeida and Jedda.
	Berenice (s)	Shutega	Trieste, &c.
	Brookfield (s)	Stabell	Marseilles.
	Lawada (s).....	Liddeard....	Galle.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Elektra, for China,
„ Calder, for the Persian Gulf.
„ Pachumba, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
8 Clitus s .....Curry .....Newcastle, June 6.
9 Nowahera s .....Coope .....Singapore, June 23.
Busheer s .....Croft .....Rangoon, June 29.

DEPARTURES.
July 8.—Steamers Euphrates, Nevasa and Chusan. Ship Mairi Bhan.
July 9.—Steamer Malabar. Ship Gilcruix.

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
10 Africa s .....Bombay.
11 Quetta s .....London.
Goa s .....Calcutta.

July. DEPARTURES.
9 Sirsa s .....Negapatam.
10 Navarino s .....London.
11 Clan Matheson s ...London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

L. Charlamont (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 101 bales cotton fly, J. Megji.

Methley Hall (s), 101 bales cotton, Dwarkadas; 100 bales cotton, K. Kalooram; 111 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 34 bales wool, H. Khildass; 260 cwts coir yarn, F. L. Ratliboi.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla (s), 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 392 cwts myrabolams, P. Edalji; 3,600 cwts linseed, G. Mottee and Co; 50 bales hides, M. Abba; 110 cwts gum, R. Bhawanjee; 190 cwts gum and 53 cases mace, nutmegs, &c., A. Wellji.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,070 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutiller; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, G. Mottee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga (s), 7,944 cwts rapeseed, the Bombay Co., Ld; 2,200 cwts rapeseed and 7,824 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchrhona (s), 11,023 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brookfield (s), 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Rohilla (s), 2,001 cwts groundnuts and 600 cwts mowra seed, G. Mottee and Co.

Nubia (s), 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa (s), 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 310 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,484 cwts castorseed and 1,800 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa (s), 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 136 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 210 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 110 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 305 bales cotton, 1,098 cwts myrabolams, Volkart Bros; 320 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 190 cwts gum, Punnett and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Medusa (s), 125 bales cotton, R H Cheetham and Co.

FOR KABE.

Kashgar (s), 50 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, J Campbell and Co; 50 bales twist, C Bezonji; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 50 bales twist, M Harakchand; 200 bales twist, P Coorji.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar (s), 10 bales twist, G Cotton and Co; 48 bales twist, C Bezonji

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s), 200 bales cotton and 300 bales twist, C Ebhram; 225 bales twist, D P Marker; 100 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 400 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 265 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 102 bales twist, J H Latimer and Co; 200 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tharia Topan; 100 bales cotton, H E Ellias and Co; 105 cwts sandalwood, P F Talati; 200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 65 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, E L Moolchand; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton and 15 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 50 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 160 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co.

Bormida (s), 20 cwts ivory, B Gorupram; 300 bales twist, H P Jootha; 300 bales twist, P Cowasjee; 320 bales cotton, H Mooljee; 4 chests opium, T Ghanshamdas; 9 chests opium, G Mungulchand; 100 bales twist, F M Chinai.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Koshgar (s), 180 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 50 bales twist, J Ezra and Co; 180 bales twist, N J Abraham; 125 bales twist, E J Abraham; 25 bales twist, J Peerbhai and Co; 50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 15 bales twist, P. Cowasji; 13 chests opium, T. Ghansamdas.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nudden (s), 46 bales cotton, R. Luchmandas.

JULY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley (s), 210 bales cotton, D. Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, Punnett and Co; 70 bales hemp, Lowji Jairam; 9,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 33 bales wool B. Dawji; 200 bales cotton, D. Vassanji; 1,000 cwts mustard seed and 801 cwts linseed A. Blascheck and Co.

Lord Charlamont (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Bantillier.

FOR NEW YORK.

Othello (s), 360 cwts cloves, Punnett Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rohilla (s), 172 cwts ginger, C. Mulji; 100 bales wool, Punnett and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, Khimji Luckmidas and Co; 2,250 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 732 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 28 cwts ivory, A. Chenoy and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabalums Khimji Luckmidas and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga (s), 2,331 cwts poppy seed and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, A. Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,500 cwts wheat, G. Mottee and Co, 355 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchrhona (s), 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rohilla (s), 999 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa (s), 645 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa (s), 450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Elektra (s), 125 bales twist, R Hyde Cheettam and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida (s), 7 chests opium, R Jagoonath; 100 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai.

Kashgar (s), 10 bales twist J D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 50 bales twist, D P Marker.

Elektra (s), 75 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 400 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, A Habibbhai; 200 bales twist, S Abhrahan; 50 bales twist, N J Abhraham; 100 bales twist, Lalji Kakhra; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 50 tons old iron, R Stewart and Co; 75 bales twist, R H Cheetham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar (s), 7 bales twist, S Abhraham.

Elektra (s), 50 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 50 bales twist, E J Abhraham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 11.

Porteous, Major, Mad, D A Qr Mr Gl, from Madras.

JULY 12.

Kenny, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.
Legh, Lt, Bo, 26th B I, on duty, from Karachi.
Holt, Lt, Bo, York L I, on duty, from Karachi.
Davies, Lt, Bo, 2nd E York Regt, on duty, from Deolali.
Hawkes, Lt, Bo, 2nd E York Regt, on duty, from Deolali.

JULY 13.

Bythell, Lt, Bl R E, on duty, from Asirgarh.
Bowman, Surgn Major, Bo, Md Dept, on leaves from Bagdad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 12.

Kenny, Lt, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on duty, to Deololi.

JULY 13.

Yates, Major, Bo, 28th B I on leave, to Poona.
Legh, Lt, Bo, 26th B I, on duty, to Deolali.
Halt, Lt, Bo York L I, on duty, to Deolali.
Porteous, Major, Mad Dy A Qr Mr Genl, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C

Bombay, July 14th, 1887.

1. The Bombay Light Horse will assemble at the Town Hall for Sword Exercise this day Thursday, the 14th inst., at 5-30 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BENGAL.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—For the last 13 days of June 1887. Earnings, Rs. 13,43,874-0-10. Corresponding last 11 days of last year, Rs. 13,01,834-12-2. Increase, Rs. 42,039-4-8. Miles open for last 13 days of June 1887, 1,519. Corresponding last 11 days of last year, 1,515. Increase, 4. Per mile open for last 13 days of June 1887, Rs. 884-11-4. Corresponding 11 days of last year, Rs. 859-4-9. Increase, Rs. 25-6-7. From 1st January 1887 to 30th June 1887, Rs. 2,51,80,495-3-0. From 1st January 1886 to 30th June 1886, Rs. 2,51,75,517-8-7. Increase, Rs. 4,977-10-5.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Saturday, 2nd July, 1887, was 160 against 134 and 159 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 3 and 8 in the two preceding weeks: the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 41 and 22, respectively, against 37 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·0 per mille per annum against 20·7, the mean of the last five years.—*Id.*

UNVEILING OF COLONEL TREVOR'S PORTRAIT.—This fine oil-painting, the work of a native artist, Baboo W. C. Bagchee, which was presented to the Bengal Office by Rai Gunga Bisto, Rai Bahadoor, was unveiled in the Secretariat on Saturday afternoon by Colonel Brown, Engineer-in-Chief, Public Works Department, in the presence of a large gathering of people, chiefly officers, clerks, and employés in the Secretariat. Baboo Ray Gunga Bisto, Rai Bahadoor, in a few words called upon Colonel Brown to perform the ceremony, and the portrait, which is a very good one, both as a faithful likeness and from an artistic point of view, was then unveiled, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who was present, expressed his pleasure at being able to attend the ceremony.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE PILOT SERVICE.—We are informed that Mr. C. A. Tweeddale, one of the directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, has apprenticed as midshipmen on the ship Riversdale two lads—Masters W. Warman and R. Counsell—the former, who is, according to the present rules, over the age for the Pilot Service, to qualify for a Master's Examination, and Master Counsell, who is aged 16 years, to qualify for the Pilot Service. The expenses on account of premium, outfit, and books, amounting to about Rs. 700 for this boy, who is an orphan, have been very generously met by Mr. Tweeddale, who certainly deserves the best thanks of the community for the step he has taken. It is to be hoped that others will follow the example of Mr. Tweeddale's practical illustration of what can be done by earnest workers who desire to promote the welfare of the community.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred on board the Tenasserim, as that vessel was about to leave Moulmein for Glasgow on the 24th June. After 40lbs. of steam pressure had been got up, the second engineer was instructed to open the main stop valves. Soon after, an explosion took place, the cause of which could not be ascertained until some time after when the stop valves being closed, it was found that a large piece had been blown out of the side of the iron throttle valve. James Dogherty, a fireman, and a deck boy, named Robertson, were found dead, while some others were severely scalded, the second engineer being among those who suffered. In consequence, the Tenasserim will not be able to proceed for another week or so.—*Id.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 2nd of July there were 160 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 19·2 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 134 deaths, and the death-rate was 16·1 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 9 from cholera, 42 from fever, 24 from tetanus, and 7 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified:—3 Non-Asiatics, 6 Mixed Races, 100 Hindus, 41 Mohamedans, and 2 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 2nd of July was 160 against 134 and 159 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 3 and 8 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 5. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 41 and 22 respectively against 37 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 12·2 per mille per annum, against 20·7, the mean of the last five years.

MADRAS.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY AT BELLARY.—Last Wednesday evening some square yards of earth at about the centre of the maidan in the Fort fell in, disclosing a large subterranean cavity, which was found afterwards to extend to a depth of twenty-seven feet. Along one side could be seen an ancient masonry wall of large blocks of stone with a pavement along its base. Before the British Government acquired the Ceded District, the town of Bellary was situated within the Fort; and the native Government used to collect the assessment in kind and not as now in current coin. As one-fifth of the produce had to be given to the Government, the quantity of grain annually collected was very large. There were in the Fort at that time several immense pits built of stone into which the grain was collected. These pits when full were generally closed; but sometimes their contents were sold in the bazaars. This store of grain was distributed in years of famine to the people of the district, and was their only provision against those distressful times. When the granaries were no longer to be used, they were covered in. No doubt the late heavy rain caused the ground above one of these pits to fall in on Wednesday. A correspondent who saw this hole shortly after it was discovered, believes that it is an opening into a wonderful subterranean passage leading under the rock. He tells a legend about the late Rajah having buried an enormous amount of treasure. He says that—"There cannot be the least doubt of its being an old passage of some sort leading to the rock, and considering that only a year or two ago a party of young people were distinctly seen by the sentry to ascend the rock, and *enter* a passage unknown before, from which they never returned—there also cannot be the least doubt that this is the other end of the same passage in the mazes of which they were lost—and as the excavation of such a passage under, or through, the rock could have only one object—of course, the passage contains a mine of wealth."—*Bellary Times.*

MAHOMEDAN CHARITY.—The report on the working of the Triplicane Langarkhana, or Mahomedan alms house, shews that the total number of cases relieved in the institution during the year 1886-87 amounted to 3,580, viz., 3,526 out-door and 54 in-door, at a cost (in round numbers) of Rs. 4,188. There was an increase in the number of paupers who received cooked food and raw-rice, and a decrease among those in receipt of money relief and those who were admitted as inmates. The falling off in the number of inmates is attributed by the Commissioner of Police to the reluctance on the part of paupers to accept in-door relief, with the restraints which it involves, when they can get help in other ways. In spite of the increased relief afforded as compared with the previous year, the total cost of the institution was reduced by nearly Rs. 650 (Rs. 4,188 against Rs. 4,830). The decrease is due to the lower prices of food, to the smaller number of inmates, and to the vacancy caused by the death of the late Superintendent having been filled gratuitously during the last two months of the year. The total receipts, including the opening balance of Rs. 62-14-5 and the usual contribution of Rs. 4,800 from Government, amounted to Rs. 5,066-11-2, and the total expenditure to Rs. 4,187-13-6; the closing balance was thus Rs. 878-13-8. A proposal to invest Rs. 500 out of this amount, and thus raise the funded capital of the institution, has been sanctioned. The nominations of pauper servants of deceased Carnatic stipendiaries for receipt of raw-rice from the langarkhana, which the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends was in 1885 authorized to make, was brought up to the full number of 40 during the last five months of the year. The total cost of feeding these persons amounted to Rs. 533-1-7. The Government note with regret the death of the late Superintendent, M. Nagalinga Mudaliar, whose connection with the institution is so favorably reported on. They also express their obligation for the services gratuitously rendered by Mr. Ratnavalu Mudaliar, who appears to have most efficiently supplied his place.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

PUNJAB CROP REPORT.—The following is the official summary of the state of the crops, weather and health in the Punjab for the week ending the 5th July:—"Rain has fallen in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore and Rawalpindi, and is much wanted in Mooltan, Shahpur and Peshawar; health is good, but some cases of cholera in Delhi, Umballa, Lahore and Peshawar. Prices are stationary in Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar, Mooltan and Rawalpindi, and almost stationary in Dera Ismail Khan, rising in Delhi, Ferozepore, Shahpur and Peshawar, and tending to rise in Jullundur and Lahore. Kharif ploughings commenced in Delhi, and on well lands in Dera Ismail Khan, and in progress in Jullundur and Lahore. Sowings commenced in Umballa and Rawalpindi, in progress in Peshawar, and somewhat retarded in Mooltan for want of water. Fodder scarce in Shahpur."

BURMA.

TEETOTALING IN MANDALAY.—The Mandalay paper of the 1st instant says:—"We are afraid the teetotal movement, very good as a speciality in human sociology, and as applied to particular classes of people who cannot exercise temperance and moderation in use of 'wine which maketh glad the heart of man,' will not secure a very great success in Mandalay, in spite of the fact that Mrs. M. Clement Leavitt, of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, paid the town a visit, which lasted for a week, in the course of which the dear old lady preached, on several occasions, on the subject of Teetotalism, which she illogically—in common with many others—misnamed 'Temperance.' Mrs. Leavitt went away by yesterday's steamer, but not without her admirers making up a decent purse to 'defray her travelling expenses;' which was right enough in her admirers, but it was rather hard that anti-teetotallers and real temperance people who are roundly abused in season and out of season by preachers like Mrs. Leavitt because they will not join the 'cause,' should have been asked to contribute to that purse. It is as bad as if a man should get a blow in the face and then be asked to pay the striker. With these few remarks on the subject, we shall leave it alone."

THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY.—On the 28th ultimo, according to a Rangoon paper, the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company launched a new steamer in Rangoon. Judging from the report the Celestial residents of the city were the principal factors in the ceremony, for we learn that the Company "invited the leading men of the Chinese mercantile community to their docks and workshops to witness the launching;" and after "the usual knocking away of the shores," when the vessel was gliding down into the water, "Miss Kyin Hmoay, the little 8 year-old daughter of Lee Hee, the jadestone monopolist, took hold of the bottle of champagne and christened the slowly-moving ship, the Canton."

A WELSH MOUNTAIN ON FIRE.

THE monster fire which broke out on Wednesday morning, June 22, at Glyn-dyfr-dwy, in the vale of Llangollen, has become one of the greatest mountain fires ever witnessed in the Principality. The fire spread with such rapidity that the whole mountain nearly four miles in length, and about two miles wide, was enveloped in flames before any appreciable control could be gained over the destructive elements. It was at first supposed to have been caused by the beacon fires which glared from the Berwyn Mountains throughout the previous night; but this proved to be not so, as firemen remained with the beacon lights all night until they were extinguished. The nearest bonfire was two miles from the scene of the conflagration, and the wind blew in the contrary direction. The fire broke out on the Glyn-dyfr-dwy mountain of the Berwyn range, where the shepherds had been out in the early morning to collect their sheep; and it is believed that one of them carelessly dropped a match in the heather after lighting his pipe. The fire raged up the mountain side and the grouse moor of Major Tottenham was quickly enveloped. The young birds made frantic attempts to fly, but were overcome by the smoke and flames and were killed in large numbers. The farmers and agricultural labourers for miles round hurried to the mountain, and large numbers were engaged beating the fringe of the fire with brushwood, while others were employed digging trenches in the peat. The heat was intense, and the sky was covered with smoke. The nearest wood, on the Plas-yn-wod estate of Captain Best, was caught by the flames, which were spreading rapidly, but gangs of workmen, under the personal superintendence of the owner, set to work with great energy, and the fire was overcome after an acre of the plantation had been destroyed. The flames crept rapidly up the mountain sides, and, crossing the summit, swept everything before them for a distance of two miles. Along the Nantyr Valley, on the Chirk Castle estate, great numbers of grouse and rabbits were destroyed. The fire has now got thorough hold of the peat and bog, and it is considered that many days, if not weeks, must elapse before the fire is entirely extinguished. Some 15 years ago a similar fire on Sir W. W. Wynn's moors, near Ruabon was not extinguished for a month.

WHEN the late Mr. G. W. Marrett, an English resident at Darmstadt, ordered twenty or thirty dozen of his cherished old Madeira to be sent over to him from England "to help him to stand the cold," he little thought the act would have the effect of defeating the prime object of his will. The Court of Appeal decided on Wednesday—largely upon the piece of evidence just stated—that Mr. Marrett, who had been living at Darmstadt for some years, clearly meant to reside there permanently. The effect of this finding is to declare that he was domiciled in Germany, and to make the succession to his property subject to German law. By his will he had given all his property to his grandchildren, to the exclusion of his children, whom, by the German law, it was not competent for him to disinherit. If he had not ordered over that wine, the result might have been very different; for even the fact that he bought a house at Darmstadt does not seem to have so largely influenced the Court.

A VISIT TO COUNT TOLSTOI.

THE current number of the *Century* contains the following interesting account of an interview with Count Tolstoi:—

Count Tolstoi stood for an instant on the threshold as if surprised to see a stranger, but quickly advanced into the room with outstretched hand, and when I had briefly introduced myself he expressed simply but cordially the great pleasure and gratification which he said it gave him to receive a visit from a foreigner, and especially from an American. I explained to him that my call was the result partly of a promise which I had made to some of his friends and admirers in Siberia, and partly of a desire to make the personal acquaintance of an author whose books had given me so much pleasure.

"What books of mine have you read?" he asked quickly.

I replied that I had read all of his novels, including "War and Peace," "Anna Karennina," and "The Cossacks."

"Have you seen any of my later writings?" he inquired.

"No," I said; "they have all, or nearly all, appeared since I went to Siberia."

"Ah!" he responded, "then you don't know me at all. We will get acquainted."

At this moment my ragged and generally unpresentable droshky driver, whose existence I had wholly forgotten, entered the door. Count Tolstoi at once rose, greeted him cordially as an old acquaintance, shook his hand as warmly as he had shaken mine, and asked him with unaffected interest a number of questions about his domestic affairs and the news of the day in Tula. It was perhaps a trifling incident, but I was not at that time as well acquainted as I now am with Count Tolstoi's ideas concerning social questions, and to see a wealthy Russian noble, and the greatest of living novelists, shaking hands upon terms of perfect equality with a poor, ragged, and not overclean droshky driver whom I had picked up in the streets of Tula was the first of the series of surprises which made my visit to Count Tolstoi memorable. When the droshky driver, after inquiring affectionately with regard to the health of the Countess and of all the children, had taken his departure, Count Tolstoi excused himself for a moment and returned to the apartment out of which he had come, leaving me alone.

The room where I sat was small and nearly square and seemed to serve a double purpose as a reception room and a hall. Two of its walls were of white plaster; the third consisted of one side of a large oven covered with glazed tiles, and the fourth was formed by an unpainted wooden partition pierced by a door which opened apparently into Count Tolstoi's library or work-room. The floor was bare; the furniture, which was old-fashioned in form, consisted of two or three plain chairs, a deep sofa, or settee, upholstered with worn green morocco, and a small deep table without a cloth. Three pairs of snowshoes were fastened against the walls, and upon one of them hung an old slouch hat and a white cotton shirt similar to that which Count Tolstoi had on. There was a marble bust in a niche behind the settee, but the only pictures which the room contained were a small engraved portrait of Dickens and another of Schopenhauer. It would be impossible to imagine anything plainer or simpler than the room and its contents. Many evidences of wealth and luxury might be found in many a peasant's cabin in Eastern Siberia.

Before I had had time to do more than glance hastily about me, Count Tolstoi reappeared in the act of belting around his waist, with a wide black strap, a coarse gray blouse, or tunic, of homespun linen, which he had put on in the adjoining room. Then seating himself beside me, he began to question me about the journey to Siberia, from which I had just returned. It soon became evident that he was not to be surprised, or shocked, or aroused by any such information as I had to give him. He listened attentively, but without any manifestation of emotion, to my descriptions of exile life, and drew from the storehouse of his own experience as many cases of administrative injustice and oppression that were new to me as I could give that were new to him. He was evidently familiar with the whole subject, and had with regard to it well-settled views which were not to be shaken by a few additional facts not differing essentially from those that he had previously considered. I finally asked him whether he did not think that resistance to such oppression was justifiable.

"That depends," he replied, "upon what you mean by resistance; if you mean persuasion, argument, protest, I answer yes; if you mean violence—no. I do not believe that violent resistance to evil is ever justifiable under any circumstances."

He then set forth clearly, eloquently, and with more feeling than he had yet shown, the views with regard to man's duty as a member of society which are contained in his book entitled "My Religion," and which are further explained and illustrated in a number of his recently published tracts for the people. He laid particular stress upon the doctrine of non-resistance to evil which, he said, is in accordance both with the teachings of Christ and the results of human experience. He declared that violence as a means of redressing wrongs is not only futile, but an aggravation of the original evil, since it is the nature of violence to multiply and reproduce itself in all directions.

"The revolutionists," he said, "whom you have seen in Siberia undertook to resist evil by violence, and what has been the result? Bitterness, and misery, and hatred, and bloodshed! The evils against which they took up arms still exist, and to them has been added a mass of previously non-existent human suffering. It is not in that way that the kingdom of God is to be realised of earth."

I cannot now repeat from memory all the arguments and illustrations with which Count Tolstoi enforced his views and fortified his position; but I still remember the eloquence and earnestness with which they were presented, and the deep impression made upon me by the personality of the speaker. The ideas themselves were not new to me; I had repeatedly heard them discussed in literary circles in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Tver, and Kazan; but they never appealed to me with any real force until they came from the lips of a strong, sensitive, and earnest man who believed in them with passionate fervour. For a long time I did not suggest any difficulties or raise any objections, but at last I made an effort to escape from the enthralment of Count Tolstoi's strong personal influence by proposing to him questions which would necessitate the application of his general principles to specific cases. It is one thing to ask a man in a general way whether he would use violence to resist evil, and quite another thing to ask him specifically whether he would knock down a burglar who was about to cut the throat of his mother. Many men would say *yes* to the first question who would hesitate at the second. Count Tolstoi, however, was consistent. I related to him many cases of cruelty, brutality, and oppression which had come to my knowledge in Siberia, and at the end of every recital I said to him, "Count Tolstoi, if you had been there and had witnessed that transaction, would you not have interfered with violence?" He invariably answered, "No." I asked him the direct question whether he would kill a highwayman who was about to murder an innocent traveller, provided there were no other way to save the traveller's life. He replied, "If I should see a bear about to kill a peasant in the forest, I would sink an axe in the bear's head; but I would not kill a man who was about to do the same thing." There finally came into my mind a case which, although really not worse than many that I had already presented to him, would, I thought, appeal with peculiar force to a brave, sensitive, chivalrous man.

THE CASE OF OLGA LIUBATOVITCH.

"Count Tolstoi," I said, "three or four years ago there was arrested in one of the provinces of European Russia a young, sensitive, cultivated woman named Olga Liubatovitch. I will not relate her whole history; it is enough to say that, inspired by ideas which, even if mistaken, were at least unselfish and heroic, she, with hundreds of other young people of both sexes, undertook to overturn the existing system of government. She was arrested, thrown into prison, and after being kept for a year in solitary confinement she was exiled to Siberia by administrative process. You perhaps know—or if you do not know, I can tell you—what hardships and sufferings and humiliations a young girl must undergo who is sent to Siberia alone by *etape* with a common criminal party. You can imagine the state of nervous excitement the abnormal mental and emotional condition, to which she is brought by months of riding in springless telegas; by being compelled to yield up to the demands of nature under the eyes of a soldier; and by sleeping for weeks on the hard benches and in the foul air of *etapes* swarming with vermin. In this abnormal mental and emotional condition Olga Liubatovitch reached the town of Krasnoyarsk in Eastern Siberia. She had up to this time been permitted to wear her own dress and her own underclothing; but at Krasnoyarsk the local governor directed that she should put on the dress of a common convict. She refused to do so upon the ground that administrative exiles had the right to wear their own clothing, and that if convict dress had been obligatory she would have been required to put it on before she left Moscow. The local governor insisted upon obedience to his order, and Miss Liubatovitch persisted in refusal. I do not know the reason for her obstinacy, but as convicts are not always supplied with new clothing, and are sometimes compelled to put on garments which have already been worn by others and which are foul and full of vermin, it is not difficult to suggest a number of good reason for objecting to such a change. The chief of police and the officer of the convoy were finally directed to use force. In their presence, and that of half-a-dozen other men, three or four soldiers seized the poor girl and attempted to take off her clothes. She resisted, and there followed a horrible scene of violence and unavailing self-defence. Her lips were cut in the contest and her face covered with blood, but she continued to resist as long as she had strength. In spite of her cries, appeals, and struggles, she was finally overpowered, stripped naked under the eyes of six or eight men, and forcibly reclothed in the coarse convict dress. Now," I said, "suppose that all this had occurred in your presence; suppose that this bleeding defenceless, half-naked girl had appealed to you for protection and had thrown herself into your arms; suppose that it had been your daughter—would you still have refused to interfere by an act of violence?"

He was silent. His eyes filled with tears as his imagination pictured to him the horror of such a situation, but for a moment he made no reply. Finally he said, "Do you know absolutely that that thing was done?"

"No," I said, "because I did not see it done; but I have it from two eye-witnesses, one of them a lady in whose statements I put implicit trust, and the other an officer of the exile administration. They saw it and they told me."

VIOLENCE NEVER JUSTIFIABLE.

Again he was silent. Finally, ignoring my direct question as to what he personally would have done in such a case, Count Tolstoi said, "Even under such circumstances violence would not be justifiable. Let us analyse that situation carefully. I will grant, for the sake of argument, that the local governor who ordered the act of violence was an ignorant man, a cruel man, a brutal man—what you will; but he probably had an idea that he was doing his duty; he probably believed that he was enforcing a law of the Government to which he owed obedience and service. You suddenly appear and set yourself up as a judge in the case; you assume that he is not doing his duty—that he is committing an act of unjustifiable violence—and then with strange inconsistency you proceed to aggravate and complicate the evil by yourself committing another act of unjustifiable violence. One wrong added to another wrong does not make a right: it merely extends the area of wrong. Furthermore, your resistance, in order to be effective—in order to accomplish anything—must be directed against the soldiers who are committing the assault. But those soldiers are not free agents; they are subject to military discipline, and are acting under orders which they dare not disobey. To prevent the execution of the orders you must kill or maim two or three of the soldiers—that is, kill or wound the only parties to the transaction who are certainly innocent; who are manifestly acting without malice and without evil intention. Is that just? Is it rational? But go a step further: suppose that you do kill or wound two or three of the soldiers; you may or may not thus succeed in preventing the completion of the act against which your violence is a protest; but one thing you certainly will do, and that is extend the area of enmity, injustice, and misery. Every one of the soldiers whom you kill or maim has a family, and upon every such family you bring grief and suffering which would not have come to it but for your act. In the hearts of perhaps a score of people you rouse the anti-Christian and anti-social emotions of hatred and revenge, and thus sow broadcast the seeds of further violence and strife. At the time when you interposed there was only one centre of evil and suffering. By your violent interference you have created half-a-dozen such centres. It does not seem to me, Mr. Kennan, that that is the way to bring about the reign of peace and good-will on earth." My curiosity as to the extent to which Count Tolstoi would go in the application of his general principles to specific cases was entirely satisfied. The answer to this reasoning, from the point of view of sociology, is obvious, but it was not my purpose to object, or argue, more than might be necessary to bring out Count Tolstoi's views in their full strength.

JUBILEES OF FRENCH KINGS.

FROM the middle of the fifth century France has been ruled by four dynasties, including in them all seventy-three Kings. In the eleven hundred years of Frankish Monarchy with its Corsican tailend, there have been only two authentic Jubilees. They were those of Le Grand Monarque and of Louis the Well-Beloved (by his harem rather than his people). It would take us a long way back to pass a review of all the Kings who got very near to the golden wedding period of their union with La Belle France. To say that Childebart the First was within three years of it, and that Clotaire the Third reigned forty-four years, would be like going into the annals of the time of Canute and Edgar. Charlemagne is nearer to us. Notwithstanding fits and plurality of wives that illustrious swiller of beer and grower of cabbages was, through the power of France, Emperor of the West for forty-six years. Saint Louis might have lived to keep his Jubilee had he not gone on his expedition to Tunis. As it was, notwithstanding his adventures as a Crusader in the Paynim's land, the devout King was nearly half-a-century on the throne. Charles the Bald, whom the Normans led such a busy life, had been, as he said himself, "more than forty years in the wilderness" when he was poisoned by his doctor. It was this King who cracked the jest about William the Conqueror's rotund figure, which so infuriated him that he swore to get himself churched at Notre Dame with, in lieu of tapers, ten thousand lances; but, *cousine homme propose et Dieu dispose*, and the churching was prevented by

INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

HANDICRAFTS and domestic industries are neither numerous nor noteworthy in this part of the globe, yet a few deserve mention.

The Upper Nile boats are curious specimens of naval architecture; they have no ribs, but the planks are laid one on another, and large nails are driven diagonally from both sides. They are caulked with rags from the inside, and the seams are not payed with pitch; hence many leaks occur through rats pulling out the rags. The only agricultural implement in the Bari country is a sort of hoe, shaped exactly like the ace of spades, fixed to a handle about 9 ft. long; this is pushed before the culturist as he walks, cutting the roots of the grass, and just scuffling the surface of the ground. The Fatiko hoe is similar to that used in the Bari country, but instead of being mounted in the same way, it is fixed to a short handle in such a manner that the hoe is nearly at right angles with the handle; this makes a very powerful instrument, digging into the soil for considerable depth.

In the Cazembe's country the people play on a kind of rude piano, called *marimba*.

Throughout Usmao the baobab (*Adansonia digitata*) flourishes remarkably; from its bark the people make very strong, pliable rope. In Ugara some of the streams are spanned by grass bridges, called *usisa*.

Palm oil is largely prepared in Urguha; and in localities producing china clay there are large pottery works. Rua and Manyuema turn out artistic iron works, and the famous grass or palm-fibre cloth. Cotton cloth is also made at several places, and various woods and barks are utilised for particular purposes—one kind for canoes, another for spear-shafts, a third for mortars, a fourth for pestles. Matting and baskets of many kinds, wooden bowls, dishes, and drums are largely manufactured. There are also blacksmiths and coppersmiths, but most of their metal wares are procured from the Warua. They have a species of cymbal imported from this tribe, made of iron in the shape of the letter U, and sounded by a piece of stick with a head of india rubber.

The weapons of the Masai are spears (*omberi*), shields (*elongo*), swords (*ollalem*), clubs (*ologuma*), bow and arrows (*oluiandai, orseiyet, ombaia*), and knives (*ossirere*), They cut their own clubs from the roots of hard trees. The shield is made of ox skin, of oval shape, about 4 ft. 6in. long, and 2ft. wide in the middle. The hoes are made of "ebony." Formerly their spears and swords were made of hard wood, but now they import metal heads from their neighbours, to whom they are also indebted for the small metallic ornaments worn by the women, having no iron in their country, and no knowledge of working it. The spear blades are 18 in. long, and 5in. or 6in. wide.

In Mambwe's country, on Lake Tanganyika, much iron ore is smelted. The kilns are larger than those used by the Ajawa and Manganja. They stand about 9 ft. high, and are 5 ft. in diameter at the base and 3 ft. at the top, and are built of clay plaster 4 in. to 6 in. thick. They will contain nearly half a ton of iron ore. Charcoal is used for smelting.

The Walunga are not behind other lake tribes in their industries. Excellent pottery, as well as baskets, is made in the country, and their millstones are built into a sort of solid table in one piece, with a pit or receptacle for the meal. Cotton cloth, too, is made in almost every village.

In Kairondo the spears are long, and have short blades. The shields are made of buffalo hide, and are about 5ft. high and 3ft. wide. Neither swords nor knives are in use. The natives navigate the lake (Victoria Nyanza), their boats being made of planks, sewn or pegged together, and sometimes provided with a sail made of basuti, a coloured stuff imported from the coast.

There are blacksmiths in Ukara who manufacture hoes, axes, and spheres. Cooking-pots of clay and wicker-work baskets are likewise produced.

The Waganda are celebrated for their basket-work. Baskets are even used as vessels to drink from, one great shallow basket being the family drinking cup. From the inner tissue of banana items they make napkins and pocket handkerchiefs.

The granaries of some tribes on Lake Tanganyika deserve notice. They are built on posts, with floors raised about 3 ft. from the ground, 4 ft. to 12 ft. in diameter, and the largest 20 ft. high, without including the roof. Those for old corn are plastered over, and have a small hole under the eaves for access, which is reached by a notched trunk used as a ladder. Those for fresh corn are made of 11 ft. canes about 2 inches apart, with hoops of the same material every 2 ft. or 3 ft., thus allowing the air to pass through freely.

The fictile arts in the neighbourhood of Tanganyika have reached a high stage of development. The process adopted is as follows. First rough clay and water for one pot, are beaten with a pestle like that used for corn, till they form a perfectly homogeneous mass. This is put on a flat stone, or in the bottom of another pot, and hollowed in the centre by a slap of the hand. The workman (or rather woman)then shapes the vessel roughly by the hands kept constantly wet, smooths out the finger marks with a corn cob, polishes it all over with bits of gourd and flat wood, and ornaments it with a sharp pointed stick. After drying for four or five hours in a shady place, it is stiff enough to receive the bottom, which is worked in from another piece of clay. A pot capable of holding two-and-a-half to three gallons occupies about 45 minutes in manufacture. The shapes are very graceful and true, reminding one of the Pompeian amphora. The vessels are used for holding palm oil.

On the road between Dar-es-Salaam and the Nyassa country, rubber vines abound, and, apparently, are but little affected, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the villages, by the reckless mode of tapping employed. In many parts a native can still gather 3 lbs. of rubber daily. Another great staple of the district is copal, which is found in many parts. It seems that this fossil resin exist even in the richest digging, only in patches, as though it had been produced by isolated trees. The natives appear nowhere to work the country systematically, but to sink test holes, and, on finding traces of the resin in any part, to work that thoroughly. The resin now found underground, usually in red, sandy soil, is undoubtedly the produce of the same species of tree as still exists in those jungles, which now yields an inferior sort of resin; the differences between the two being the consequence of age, and a chemical or molecular change effected by time. The copal tree grows throughout the Uzamaro country, and is by no means confined to the sea coast, but is even more abundant inland, beyond the first coast ridge, not however after the limestone formations appear.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

A HIGHLY-IMPORTANT series of experiments, designed to test the practical value of torpedoes for the purposes of naval warfare, was brought to a conclusion at Portsmouths on June 13, when, in the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir George Willes. K.C.B., Admiral Superintendent Hopkins, Captain Long, of the Torpedo School ship Vernon, and a large number of naval officers, the old ironclad Resistance, which is moored at the entrance to Farcham Creek, underwent the severe ordeal of having a torpedo exploded almost under her bottom. The Resistance belongs to a class of ironclads long since discarded by the British Navy, and for some years has been relegated, mastless and dismantled, to an obscure anchorage in the upper portion of the harbour, but during the several months she was in the dockyard hands, that part of the ship which was to be attacked was greatly strengthened so that it might present a target not more vulnerable than one of our modern men-of-war. Adjacent to the engine-room compartment bracket frames were introduced between the inner and the outer skins of her hull, and a plated longitudinal bulkhead was erected from the wing flats to the upper deck, in addition to which the hull was further protected below the water-line by means of one and a half inch iron plating, and a centre armour plated bulkhead built up, the space between it and the wing bulkheads on either side being filled with coal tightly compressed.

On the present occasion the attack was made below the armour-plating amidships on the starboard side, in close proximity to the engine-room, this being the most vital part of the vessel, and owing to the peculiar nature of the experiment it was deemed expedient not to discharge the torpedo in the ordinary way, as there was a strong possibility of its missing the intended mark. Accordingly the head of one of the old-fashioned 16in White head's, containing a charge of about 90lb of guncotton, was lashed to the vessel's side, and exploded by means of electricity, from a cutter belonging to the Vernon, which lay off at some distance.

The force of the explosion was very considerable. The old hulk giving a perceptible jump, and a mass of water being hurled into the air and descending on the deck. To the spectators it was at once evident that the torpedo had not failed in its destructive mission, for in the space of a few seconds the ship listed heavily to the starboard, sinking lower and lower as the water rushed in, and clouds of coal dust arose from the hatchway, giving strength to the opinion that the bulkhead had been damaged. As the ship's bottom was only a few feet away from the mad the listing soon ceased, but the water continued to pour in. A large working party was sent on board to work the pumps, and subsequently a diver went below to survey the damage.

Naval experts present were of opinion that the Resistance was mortally injured, and must have gone to the bottom had she sustained such injuries on the high seas. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the torpedo had an almost unfair advantage, as it would have been difficult to have reached the spot which was attacked had the weapon been discharged in the customary manner. Numerous photographs were taken of the effects of the explosion, and these will be submitted to the Admiralty.

GREASING THE PALM.

So much virtuous indignation has of late been expressed, says *Truth*, by financiers and City editors against the Government of Uruguay for rescinding the contract of three million pounds sterling for the port of Montevideo, that it will be useful to recall the circumstances under which the contract was obtained and the extraordinary provisions it contained. Over a year ago (Truth, April 29, 1886) I had occasion to discuss the revelations (which by the by have never been contradicted) made under this head by M. Alberto A. de Guerrico, according to which the real cost of the works, including the profit of the contractors, would not exceed a million and a half sterling, while the other half was to be distributed in bribes as follows:—£750,000 to General Santos, then President and virtual dictator of the Republic, now deposed and exiled; £100,000 to Colonel Carve, one of the many touts who were employed by Santos; £100,000 to M. Santurio, the original promoter; £200,000 to several senators and Deputies, who drew up favourable reports; and £350,000 to two Ministers and the engineers who made the technical report. In addition to this "palm-oiling" on a truly magnificent scale the "secret contract," according to M. de Guerrico, provided that, whilst the Government would ostensibly guarantee the payment of interest during construction, the shareholders themselves would in reality pay it, and the contractors, moreover, were to receive £3000,000, in repayment of the expenses of promotion, out of the first million subscribed by the confiding European capitalists. Whether M. de Guerrico was correct in all these particulars I am not prepared to say, but that the contract was concluded somewhat on these lines, and constituted the most scandalous of the many nefarious transactions carried out by Santos during the six years of his oppression and pillage of Uruguay, is undoubted.

A great deal of trash is talked about the inviolability of contracts, but would such a disgraceful contract for a moment hold water in this country if it had been entered upon by our own Government, after its provisions had once been made public? In Uruguay the concession and the contract made with the firm of Cutbill, Son, & De Lungo, of Old Jewry, were condemned by public opinion from its inception. On the banishment of Santos, last year the outcry against the Cutbill contract became irresistible, and the Government appointed a commission composed of the most eminent lawyers in Monte Video to examine the facts of the case. This commission reported that the contract was void for reasons which we have not yet had time to seek. As to the contractors and syndicate, they were, I understand, warned months ago of the probable fate of the monstrous job, by which private rights were sacrificed, an onerous tax imposed on shipping, whether making use of the port or not, the republic of Uruguay saddled with an enormous annual payment on capital which would not have been expended on the works, and by which, if floated, the British investor would have been grossly mulcted.

Had the contract been carried out it would have entailed the annual payment of about £300,000—8 per cent. guaranteed interest, plus a large sinking fund—on a capital of three millions sterling, and that when several men competent to form and express an opinion considered that the harbour could have been made for half the money. It has been asserted that the price of the Harbour Stock to the Syndicate, which consists chiefly of German and French financiers, was 65, and the proposed issue price to the public 88. Can this be true? If not, the sooner it is officially contradicted the better.

A NEW CURE FOR POVERTY.

A SCHEME of home colonization for the unemployed poor was propounded at a recent meeting in Liverpool by the Rev. Herbert Mills, author of "Poverty and the State." He proposed securing two hundred and fifty acres of land, and turning upon it five hundred people. His calculations led him to think that if they allowed half an acre of land to every head of the population it would be enough to enable them to get at least all the raw materials needed. They tried the experiment in the workhouse at Newcastle, and the calculations they made afterwards showed that if only a quarter of an acre were allowed to every pauper there would still be food and clothing enough, and to spare, for all who came into the workhouse; so that, at all events, if half an acre each were allowed, 250 acres of land would be enough to form an institution where 500 people could at least get employment enough to get the necessaries of life. The experiments which had been tried in various workhouses in this direction had always been checked, because they were not content to make only for use, but made also for markets, and the people outside objected to this, complaining that it took their trade from them. There would be no objection to selling such things as were now imported from abroad—eggs, bacon, and wheat, for instance—but there would be a strong objection to their selling things in which they would come into completion with English manufacturers. (Applause.) They might begin by letting the people earn the necessaries of life. That would be a great gain to them, for at present they could not earn that. Afterwards they might be permitted to sell some things in the markets if judiciously selected—farm produce, such as he had named—and with the money thus obtained they could pay the director and the foremen under him. (Applause.) He referred to a visit he made last summer to a "colony" established on the lines he now advocated, at Frederiksood, in Holland, where 224 free farmers were maintaining themselves and their families and contributed £7 to £12 a year to the philanthropic society to carry on the work which had been so successfully adopted there. There were also, he said, ninety families of labourers, who for the first two years did not always pay their own way, but who after that period were able to take over a portion of heath land and put it into cultivation, and so maintain themselves and their dependents. The morals of this village were singularly high; he found that out of a total population not one man had been sent away for drunkenness in two years, and only four persons had been sent away during eleven years for other wrong doings. When he saw this prosperous place, with its schools and other useful institutions, inhabited principally by those who were once the outcasts of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and other Dutch cities, he felt that was the solution of the problem with which he was trying to deal. The proposal was that for the present they should only deal with the able-bodied poor. One of the conspicuous advantages that would come to us if that plan were tried was that the land of England would be brought into cultivation, which would be a great gain to the country. (Hear, hear, and applause) For the past ten or twelve years the English fields have been passing out of cultivation to such an extent that in the counties of Suffolk and Essex, which he recently visited, he found in almost every parish some fields which could not be cultivated except at a loss; the fact being that the price of corn was so low, things were so cheap and plentiful, that it was not worth while to crow corn there any more. There was something rotten in a country where that state of things existed. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The scheme he advocated would soon diminish the poor rate and undermine the "trade" of beggars. (Hear, hear.) It would be a great gain to the women of this country. A great deal of female degradation—particularly in Liverpool—sprang from the fact that women who had to earn "the bread of life" for themselves found it so hard to live. He estimated the average wages of women in Liverpool, from the schoolmistress down to the woman who chopped wood in the streets was 6s. 9d. per week. Let his hearers try to realise the difficulty of living honourably on 6s. 9d. a week, and the frightful temptations there were to live by dishonourable means. If they could only enable a poor woman to earn at least her food and clothing and shelter, she would at least be saved from a great many temptations. He believed the scheme would also do away with great many crimes of robbery that were now committed through poverty. A great deal of the evil of drunkenness arose from poverty and irregularity of work, and if they could make it easier for some men to get the necessaries of life they would also lessen the temptations to intemperance. Many of the early marriages of women and their attendant evils arose through the difficulty that women experienced in earning an independent livelihood. The Christian idea of helping the poor was not merely the giving of doles, but finding useful work for them to do.

ILLITERACY IN AMERICA.

IF "ignorance is bliss," Kentucky ought to enjoy peculiar happiness inasmuch as it boasts the reputation of being the most ignorant State in the Union. While in Nebraska there are only thirty and in Kansas only thirty-one men above the age of twenty-one out of every thousand who are unable to write their names, and in New York and Massachusetts but fifty-five and sixty-two—nearly all of whom, it is stated, are foreigners who came to the United States without learning their letters and were too old to attend school—in Kentucky no fewer than 173 men out of every thousand have to make their mark when they sign a document. A correspondent of the "Louisville Commercial" recently quoted General Fayette Hewitt, the auditor of State, as saying of the men who are elected to the Legislature "that numbers of them can neither read nor write, and not only that, but they pride themselves on the fact, and never fail to let the body know that the people elected them to their honoured position notwithstanding their ignorance." Many of these are said to have been so thoroughly ignorant "that they could not write their names to their vouchers on drawing their pay." This is bad; but experience on this side of the Atlantic at least shows that the ignorant fool is often not nearly so dangerous in legislative matters as the highly educated genius.

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